Victoria Daily Times.

Vol. 24. VICTORIA, B.C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1896. No. 6.

Still to the Front

WITH THE NEWEST GOODS AND VERY BEST VALUES OF EVERYTHING IN THE JEWELLERY LINE. SOMETHING NEW COMING IN ALMOST EVERY DAY. HAVE YOU SEEN OUR NEW LINE OF BELTS AND BLOUSE SETS, IN SILVER AND GOLD?

Challoner, Mitchell & Co.,
47 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Opening Session.

Not of the House at Ottawa, but at The Westside.

NEW FALL GOODS

Are on view to-day, and we expect every day will be an opening day for some time to come.

We have opened out and offer for sale Beautiful New Autumn Dress Goods in Black and Colors.

French Crepons from 50c. to $2.75 per yard. Very Nice 42-inch Fancy Fall Styles at 25c., 35c. and 50c. per yard.

MANITOU MOHAIR,

at 90c., very choice and a good wearing material 46 inches wide and only 90c., worth $1.50; also All Wool Poplins, just like Pim's Irish.

We do no reckless advertising. Technically true, practically false, is all advertising that implies a stock that the advertiser cannot show. Such advertising abounds—it rebounds, kicks, like an old flint-lock gun.

OUR store news is not reckless. Trifling or unworthy items not admitted.

The Westside.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

OH! THAT BILL.

REDUCE IT.

We are not CHIP BEEFING when BONED TURKEY roosts on our TOMATO vine, but acknowledge the CORN. The MILK of human kindness is like OLIVE OIL on a sea of APOLLINARIS WATER. BUTTER BEER the ALES of life, for we are ROYAL YEAST POWDER and a bouquet of FLOUR, VANILLA flavored. Are you in the RICE? If not the CURRANTS of trade will make a PLUM PUDDING of your pocket, and you will be in the BOUILLON. We CANDIED PEEL the CINNAMON BARK off the old style VINEGAR and BORAX tree of Credit, and give you MUSTARD and CAYENNE (hot stuff) in low prices.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO. Government Street.

TENDERS

For Sale by Tender.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned until noon of Tuesday, the 8th day of September, 1896, for the purchase of the following properties: Subdivision Lot 7, of suburban Lot 14, Map 258, Victoria City, (two story house on lot); also Subdivision Lot 29, suburban Lot 14, Map 258, Victoria City.

These properties will be sold under power of sale contained in certain mortgages, registered as follows:

Charge Book, Vol. 8, Folio 290, No. 8724B.
" " " 9, " 176, " 9208B.
" " " 9, " 162, " 9203B.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JOHN J. AUSTIN,
Agent for the Mortgagees,
30 Langley Street. au23-td

Mortgagee Sale

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain indenture, dated 12th day of May, 1894, registered in the Victoria Land Registry Office in Charge Book Vol. 13, Folio 9, No. 16,748B, tenders will be received by the undersigned, at 47 Langley street, Victoria, up to noon of the 12th day of September, for the purchase of all that piece or parcel of land situate on Galiano Island, in the district of Cowichan, British Columbia, being a portion of section 7, on said Island, containing 191 acres, more or less.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Dated September 1st, 1896.

D. MURPHY,
Solicitor for Mortgagees.
se1-10t

The Cheapest Yet Offered!

Ten minutes from Albion Iron Works or Power House. House of six rooms, in good condition; also cottage of three rooms, corner lot, city water, good drainage; the whole, if sold at once, for $780. By payment of a quarter down terms can be arranged for balance in monthly payments or mortgage. HOUSES TO LET.

A. H. HARMAN & CO. 44 Broad St.

A Slice of this Earth

...NOT ALL OF IT...

We Pay Men's Wages, Guarantee First Class Work

And are still able to give our customers better rates than those who claim to work at a fair profit.

A trial order will convince you of the truth of this assertion.

Greenwood, Smith & Randolph,

Printers and Bookbinders, - 38 Fort St

Mining · Shares

AS AN INVESTMENT

We have the exclusive sale for Victoria of the Treasury Stock of the following Trail Creek Companies, and which we can recommend to our clients as an investment which will be likely to make them money.

Rossland Red Mountain	@30c
Celtic Queen	10c
Novelty	10c
Also—	
Ivanhoe	10c
Yale	01½c

H. CUTHBERT & CO'Y.
MINING BROKERS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET—A store, at 27 Government street; rent $12.50 per month. Enquire at 29 Government street. se1-1w

FOR SALE—The coal rights of 3187 acres on Pender Island. The land for sale in portions or en bloc. H. J. Robertson, Times office.

WANTED—By a reliable party, a small furnished house for one or two years. Apply W., this office. aug.27-tf

THE BEST HOUSEHOLD WELLINGTON COAL at lowest market prices. Full weight guaranteed. Only white labor employed. Munn, Holland & Co., Broad street, opposite Driard. Yard at foot of Johnson street.

SHINGLES FOR SALE—Munn, Holland & Co., Broad street, opposite the Driard.

W. J. R. COWELL

(B.A., F.G.S.)

Mining Engineer and Assayer,

28 Broad Street, VICTORIA, B.C.

Ideal Provision Store,

96 YATES STREET.

HUMPHREY & POTTINGER, Props.

Dealers in Hams, Bacon, Lard, Cheese, Bologna Sausage, etc. Agents for Manitoba and local creameries.

B. C. Pioneer Society.

All members are requested to meet at our hall, Broad street, on Sunday, the 6th instant, at 2:30 p.m., to join in the ceremony of unveiling the monument of our late member, Carl Bossi, at Ross Bay Cemetery. All friends are cordially invited. By order.

A. GRAHAM, Secretary.

Notice to Contractors.

Tenders for the erection of an addition to St. Joseph's Hospital will be received up to noon on 11th September.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of

S. MACLURE, Architect.
Room 5, Five Sisters Block, sep4-3t

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the business heretofore carried on by Henry Frederick Heisterman, under the name of Heisterman & Co., as real estate, insurance and financial agents, at 75 Government street, Victoria, will henceforth be continued by Laura A. Heisterman, under the name of Heisterman & Co., under the management of Bernard Heisterman, who is authorized to do all acts necessary to conduct the same.

LAURA A. HEISTERMAN.
sep 4 -6t

Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway COMPANY.

On Monday, 7th instant, afternoon trains will run between Wellington and Victoria on same time as the Saturday and Sunday trains. Round trip tickets for a single fare will be issued from and to all points on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, good to return Monday night. se4 2t

AT RIDEAU RANGE

Miller, of British Columbia, Among the First Twenty for the Bisley Team.

Ottawa, Sept. 4.—There was pleasant weather on Rideau range to-day. The Governor-General's prize of $250 and badge was won by Private Forbes, 73rd Batt., N. B.; 2nd prize, Lieut. Ross, 13th Batt., $150 and badge; 3rd prize, Private Simpson, R. G., $100 and badge.

The following get badges: Staff-Sergt. Harp, 48th; Lieut. Cartwright, 47th; Lieut. King, 41st; Private Swain, 14th; Capt. Pope, Vics.; Capt. Weller, 59th and Sergt. Blair, 7th. Forbes and Ross tied for first place with 94 points, and in the shoot off Forbes had 24 and Ross 17. Harp and Simpson tied for 3rd place with 93 each, and Simpson won in the shoot off.

Following is the first 20 for the Bisley team: Sergt. Blair, 78th; Lieut. Davidson, 8th; Lieut. Kinnear, 8th Hussars; Trooper Langstroth, 8th Hussars; Sergt. Broadhurst, Scots, Montreal; Col.-Sergt. Shedden, 13th; Corp. Kerr, 48th; Lieut. King, 45th; Lieut. Ross, 13th; Surgeon Ross, 77th; Capt. White, 14th; Sergt. Garson, 14th; Sergt. Marks, 6th Fusileers; Corp. Wyndatt, R. G.; Capt. Davidson, 8th Royal; Gunner Miller, 5th Regt. R. C. A.; Sergt. Smith, 59th; Sergt. Drysdale, 1st Prince of Wales.

ROASTING THE C.P.R.

Exhorbitant Freight Rates on the Great Canadian Octopus Under Discussion

At a Meeting of the Members From Manitoba and the Northwest.

Interview With Minister of Agriculture on Questions Affecting Settlers in the West.

Ottawa, Sept. 4.—The debate on the issue of the governor-general's warrant for a million dollars the day before the house met commenced yesterday.

The agricultural members of parliament had a meeting yesterday at which they decided to bring before the government the importance of securing better transportation facilities on ocean and land, as well as cheaper freight rates for farming products.

Mr. Morrison, on behalf of the Westminister Liberals, extended to Sir Henri Joly an invitation to luncheon, etc., in the event of his going west with Li Hung Chang. Sir Henri, however, finds that he cannot leave Ottawa for some time, consequently he is compelled to decline.

Hon. Mr. Foster has made a tactical blunder in moving a vote to censure the government for raising money to carry on the business of the country by the governor-general's warrants. The independent members of the house will all vote against it, and it is said that some strong Tories are kicking against voting for it, as they feel that the government did the only feasible and sensible thing possible under the circumstances to prevent a hardship to the country and immense public annoyance. It was thought a vote would be reached last night, but as many members announced their intention of speaking on the motion the government consented to adjourn the debate. John Ross Robertson has announced his intention to support the government.

The house will adjourn to-day till next Tuesday in deference to Labor Day. Most of the members will take the opportunity to visit the Toronto Industrial exhibition.

Two questions appear on the order paper to-day in reference to the intention of the government in re St. Andrew's rapids. One is by Mr. Richardson and the other by Hugh John Macdonald.

Mr. Richardson is also asking for the correspondence respecting the death of the Indian boy at the Battleford Industrial School, supposed to be caused by confinement.

A meeting of the members from Manitoba and the Northwest was held in the Northwest room to-day to discuss with the minister of agriculture questions affecting the intereest of settlers of the Northwest, with a view to formulating some definite policy in the interests of the West to be laid before the agricultural and immigration committee. Messrs. Macdonnell, Richardson, Oliver and Douglas are on the committee.

Over thirty prominent members interested in agriculture attended. Dr. Douglas presided and Mr. Richardson was appointed secretary. Messrs. Oliver, Macdonnell, Richardson and Dr. Douglas participated in the discussion. Mr. Macdonnell urged the establishment of a bureau of information. Mr. Richardson discussed freight rates and the tariff showing how the farmers of the West were greatly handicapped and how it was difficult for them to succeed, giving figures showing how the West had suffered. Dr. Douglas made a strong plea for help from the exorbitant freight rates.

Dalton McCarthy made an excellent speech. He said the farmers of Manitoba and the West must have relief from the tariff. The important point, however, was the freight rates. It was difficult, but not impossible for the government to deal with the question. He had studied the question carefully and had no hesitation in affirming that the C.P.R. at present derived all its profits from the grain and cattle business in Manitoba and a small portion of the Territories. The settlers in this small district are being bled in order that dividends may be paid. In other parts the road may pay running expenses, but Manitoba pays all the profits. The people of this little province of Manitoba were in bondage to the C.P.R. and until the means were devised for her relief she could never prosper or obtain any degree of success. Some means, Mr. McCarthy said, must be devised to secure relief for Manitoba and enable her to succeed. A third necessity was the provision of cold storage accommodation to enable the Northwest farmers to get a decent price for their animals. This could not be done without government aid. He suggested the appointment of a committee to formulate a scheme to be laid before the government to attain relief along the lines suggested. Enormous unfairness was practised by the railway company, and its customers are afraid to complain.

Dr. Douglas suggested that all thoroughbred stock should be transported to the Northwest at the cost of the government. Mr. McMillan suggested that quarantine regulations, affecting imported thoroughbred stock, be abolished.

The minister of agriculture spoke effectively, promising the warmest cooperation of the government to secure the desired relief. The government are deeply interested in the question of cold storage and its advantages, and believed ere long a complete chain of cold storage accommodation would be established throughout the Dominion. He gave a hint that he had a strong hope that the British government would be induced to remove quarantine against Canadian cattle and restore the country to its former position.

Mr. Robertson spoke, furnishing much information as to how prices of farmer's produce might be enhanced, and emphasised the advantage of cold storage. The result of the meeting was the adoption of a resolution "That Messrs. McCarthy, Douglas, McMillan, Richardson, Talbot, Tolmie and Rogers be appointed a sub-committee to prepare a memorandum of practical suggestions in the interests of agriculturalists to be submitted to the committee on agriculture and colonization for approval and subsequently pressed on the government."

At a meeting of the standing orders committee to-day Dr. Landerkin was elected chairman.

Toronto, Sept. 4.—At a meeting of the Dominion Millers' Association the committee reported that the evil of mixing scoured Manitoba wheat with various grades under one head would have a disastrous effect upon the milling industry and inevitably reduce the prices the farmers now receive for their grain.

The story about the Pope on the school question settlement is regarded here as a fake. The fact that the Tories are making it as difficult as possible for any satisfactory settlement of the case to take place, and before ever charging that the Liberals intend to do more for the Catholics of Manitoba than the discredited Tory coercion policy proposed to do, makes the people of Ontario very shy in attaching any credence to the Pope story, and there seems to be a general disposition there to trust the Ottawa government to settle the matter to the satisfaction of all parties.

CABLED FROM EUROPE

Cretan Assembly Accepts Reform Plan Drawn Up by Powers and Sultan.

Severe Earthquake Reported at Iceland, on the Night of August 26th.

Indictments Against 143 Musselmen and Armenians for Taking Part in Riots.

Warsaw, Sept. 4.—General Count von Schouvaloff, governor-general of Russian-Poland, who has been suffering from a paralytic stroke, is improving.

Kief, Sept. 4.—The Czar and Czarina started yesterday evening for Breslau, where they will meet Emperor William of Germany, and witness a portion of the military manoeuvres.

London, Sept. 4.—At a sale of the latest shipment of California fruits, consisting of 5,000 half cases, the prices realized averaged 2s. better than last weeks' sale, owing to a scarcity in the market. There is much dissatisfaction with the Clergeau pears, which were small and hard; they only fetched 3s. 3d. Peaches brought from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; plums realized 7s. 3d. and pears from 3s. 9d. to 5s. 9d.

Canea, Crete, Sept. 4.—The assembly, after consulting with the revolutionary committee, have accepted the reform plans drawn up by the powers and approved by the Sultan of Turkey.

Steamers arriving at Stornoway, Scotland, from Iceland, report that the severest earthquake since 1874 occurred there on the night of August 26. The report states that many farms at Krepp, and two churches and nearly all of the farms at Hollum, Landi, Kangaullum and Golshlida were destroyed. The sheep and cattle on these farms perished, but no fatality occurred to any human being.

Dreyfuss, the French officer who some time since was publicly degraded and sentenced to solitary confinement for life for having communicated government plans and drawings to the Germans, has escaped from Cayenne where he had been sent to serve his term, with the aid of his wife on board an American schooner.

The special tribunal for the trials of the authors of the recent outrages in Constantinople, resulting in the killing of several thousand Armenians, was opened to-day. Indictments against 143 Mussulmans and Armenians were found in the public prosecutor's hands.

The following telegram has been received from the sublime porte: The Imperial authorities have handed to the government attorneys all documents in connection with the criminal acts of both Christians and Mussulmans. Armenian anarchists threw bombs on the troops passing through Galata. One officer and a few soldiers were killed. Since then, however, no further criminal acts were committed. Order prevails in the capital and provinces of the empire.

Paris, Sept. 4.—The government of French Guiana replying to a dispatch of enquiry from the minister for the colonies, denies the statements made by Captain Hunter, of the British steamer Nonpariel, at Newport, Monmouthshire, yesterday, that Captain Albert Dreyfuss had escaped from prison on the island of Grand Sault.

Zanzibar, Sept. 4.—It is now considered probable that the leading Arabs who supported Said Khalid in his attempt to usurp the throne of Zanzibar will be banished and their property confiscated. In addition it is believed that portions of the property of others concerned in the revolt will be confiscated and devoted to a settlement of the claims, amounting to £30,000, arising from the looting of stores and residences, which followed the escape of the insurgents from the palace after the beginning of the bombardment.

A HIGH OLD TIME

Delegates to the Irish Convention in Dublin Jeered by a Crowd of 1,000 Roughs.

Shouts of "To H— With Dillon" Followed by the Song "God Save Ireland."

Comments of the Dublin Press Upon the Result of the Convention.

Dublin, Sept. 3.—With the Most Rev. Patrick O'Donnell in the chair the third day's session of the Irish National convention opened at 11 o'clock. Mr. O'Donnell said the convention, up to the present, had been a success. The end which they hoped to attain was the uniting of all warring factions in the Irish parliamentary party and out of it, and it cannot be denied that when the delegates assembled this morning they were as far from deciding upon any plan attaining unity as they were when the calling of the convention was first decided upon.

The session to-day opened with a dramatic scene. Dan Harris, of Toronto, being recognized by the chair, immediately commenced a heated attack upon the Dublin newspapers, asserting indignantly that they "foully insulted" one of the delegates from Ottawa, Mr. Heany, in charging that he was a "companion and consort of the spy 'Le Caron.'"

In a moment the air sounded with yells of "Cowards! traitors!" etc., etc., and much tumult followed.

Order being somewhat restored, Dan Harris described Mr. Heany's career in Canada, asserting that it was a most honorable one, and finally called upon the offended delegate to stand up.

Mr. Heany did so and made a telling speech, during which he hotly repudiated the charges made against him by the Dublin press. At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Heany was loudly cheered and was warmly congratulated by a number of his friends. The regular business of the day then commenced.

Following the close of the Irish convention to-day there was almost a riot in Sackville street, and Mr. John Dillon and a number of friends were compelled to seek refuge at the Imperial hotel.

After leaving the Leinster hall, Mr. Dillon, escorted by 50 or 60 members of the convention, walked up Sackville street, which was densely crowded. The delegates were followed by an Irish mob of about 1,000 roughs, evidently not in sympathy with the Dillonites. The leaders of the mob kept shouting "To h— with Dillon," etc., stones and other missles flying through the air. The Dillonites replied by singing "God Save Ireland," increasing the riotious demonstration and largely adding to the number of the mob following them up Sackville street. The police on duty were not able to cope with the roughs and reinforcements were hurried to the scene. The police soon turned into Sackville street in strong numbers, just in time to stop what was without doubt a growing riot, which might have had most serious consequences. There were threats of lynching, thrashing and ducking Dillon, causing him and his party to hurriedly take refuge in the Imperial hotel, which afterwards was surrounded by a strong force of police, which kept the rioters at bay.

The Daily Express, commenting upon the Irish situation, says: "The representatives of the Irish abroad all talked arrant nonsense, because they knew nothing of the conditions of life in Ireland."

The Independent remarks: "The convention is a thing to be laughed at, notwithstanding that it is patronised by a bishop."

The Irish Times expresses the opinion that the convention is "foreign and sectional" and that the speeches are not academic.

On the other hand the Freeman's Journal thinks that the convention is a monumental success.

EARTHQUAKE IN JAPAN.

Alarm Felt Over the Report of a Great Earthquake and Typhon.

Yokohama, Sept. 4.—Much alarm is felt here over the meagre report of a great earthquake which occurred in the nortenst provinces of the main island of Japan on Monday evening. The town of Rokugo has been entirely destroyed and several other towns severely damaged. Many persons are reported to have been killed by the earthquake and still larger numbers injured, while a multitude have suffered severe losses by damage to property. The provinces visited by the earthquake are the same as those devastated by the terrible earthquake and tidal wave of June 15th last, when a large number of towns were wiped out and the estimated loss of life was 40,000. The provinces of Rekuzen and Rikuchu along the coast of the island of Kinkasan northward were the principal sufferers then. The recollections of the havoc to human life wrought by that convulsion causes grave anxiety as to what further reports may show of the results of Monday's earthquake. On the same day a typhoon caused extensive damage in southern Japan.

—We have several thousand yards of Japanese matting, direct importation. The goods are O. K. and prices right. Weiler Bros.

—Closing out bicycles, a few left. Shore's Hardware.

EX.-GOV. FLOWER HARD ON BRYAN.

Gives Notice That Democratic Party Has Not Surrendered to Populism and Anarchy.

Calls Bryan an Ambitious and Unsafe Man, a Demagogue and Word Juggler.

Vigorously Denounces the Chicago Convention and Free Silver Candidates.

Indianapolis, Sept. 3.—Following is the speech delivered by ex-Governor Flower, the temporary chairman of the national convention of Gold Democrats: This gathering is notice to the world that the Democratic party has not yet surrendered to Populism and anarchy. The true principles of Democracy, expounded by Jefferson and exemplified through a century of national history are not dead because those principles have been repudiated by a convention calling itself Democratic, but controlled by undemocratic influences. These are true Democrats who remain true to the principles of their party and who refuse to be bound by party declarations which betray party faith and threaten both party and country with disaster.

By our presence here we emphasize the genuine character of our Democracy and demonstrate the patriotic nature of our partisanship. There have been numerous instances in political history where in the name of the party loyalty men have justified their non-support of party platforms or candidates and in too many cases has the movement failed because when analyzed its inspiring influence was found to be nothing higher than a desire to avenge disappointed ambition or to overthrow a political organization. No such sordid motive can be charged against this gathering. No Democrat here sought honors from those who framed the Chicago platform. Every Democrat here has only political humiliation to expect in the event of the success of the Chicago ticket. No Democrat honored here by being made the candidate of this convention can look forward with any reasonable hope to an election. None of us who help to nominate him can expect to be participants in any distribution of political favors. We are here because we love the Democratic party and because we love our country. That is the inspiration which has drawn us together and encourages our action. That is the fact which evidences our sincerity and makes our cause strong with the people. For myself, I can say that for over half a century I have been unflinching in my support of Democratic principles, and I do not propose to give them up now, even if I have to bolt my party platform and the ticket in order to maintain those principles. I have lived and worked for my party in a town and country where Democrats were so few that it was only by accident that we have elected even a constable once or twice in a decade. The chief complaint which my political critics have made against my acts and public life have been that I have been too much of a Democratic partisan—too devoted to the interests of my party. But in no test of partisanship have I been a better friend of the Democratic party than I feel I am to-day in joining with those who would save the party from the abyss toward which it has thrown itself.

"Dear to me in the Democracy upon whose principles I have been reared, and for whose success I have labored in season and out. Dear to me are the teachings of those great Democrats, Jefferson, Jackson and Tilden, who, if alive to-day, would stand with us for party and public honor. And because I love my party and my country, I am here to do what I can to shield them from dangerous attack.

"The danger of the Chicago platform does not alone or chiefly lie in its declaration for a financial policy which would be ruinous. The danger lies in the revolutionary influence which controlled the Chicago convention and animated its platform. Men may justly differ as to the best scheme of national finance and may debate their differences without recrimination or without questioning the honesty of motives. But when men, led on by ambitious politicians, their minds fired, not by the example of American patriots, but by that of radicals of the French revolution, overturn party precedents and pack a convention to secure an effective majority, then by aid of that majority raise aloft the incendiary banner of the people against the rich, attack the integrity of the supreme court, threaten the subversion of national institutions and the direct perversion of constitutional guarantees, incite disrespect of law and authority, suggest and in substance recommend the repudiation of national and private debts, and reject by intended implication the fundamental principle of Democracy that that government governs best which governs least—then it is time not only for Democrats to forsake that motely and un-American gathering, to reject that un-Democratic and un-American enunciation of doctrines, and to join, in such manner as may seem best, with all patriots who cherish their country's honor and wish to protect the welfare of its people.

"I mistake the moral sense of the American people if the action of the Populists at Chicago, reinforced and emphasized by the action of the Populists at St. Louis has not rekindled the spirit of American patriotism and awakened the American conscience to the national dangers which lurk in the forces and influences behind Bryan and Sewall or Bryan and Watson. The real issue in this campaign is an issue of patriotism. In many a presidential election has the fight waged fiercely between the advocates of different political doctrines, and the ruin of the country freely predicted if either set of doctrines were established as the policy of the government—such predictions being merely the extreme expression of party politics; but in this election around which the battle is waging, involves the integrity of our institutions and the sacredness of our national honor; and when men have stirred that deep well of sentiment, ordinary party differences disappear, the moral issue predominates, and all good citizens stand shoulder to shoulder against those who would destroy the American name and undermine the walls of her present structure.

"Mr. Bryan reiterates, in about every second speech, that he stands squarely upon the Chicago platform and supports everyone of its planks. He has not yet announced his acceptance of all the planks of the Populist platform, but inasmuch as these are only different in degree, and he has been identified with Populism quite as much as with Democracy, it is but fair to assume that he stands upon both platforms. Not quite so radical in his views, perhaps, as Altgeld or Tillman, not quite so frank as Tom Watson, he is nevertheless a fit representative of the revolutionary forces behind him—forces ambitious, unsteady and unsafe. There is nothing in his career or in his present utterances to encourage the hope that if elected he would rise above his surroundings or stay the hand which threatens to destroy and pervert. An untried man, a demagogue, a word juggler, he will perhaps represent the restless mob from which he rose, and with characteristic recklessness, does not hesitate to appeal to base human passions, in order to attract votes.

"That, in this incendiary role, standing, as he professes to stand, on principles as un-Democratic as those of Herr Most, he should deserve, by any conception of party regularity, the support of true Democrats, is past comprehension, and explainable only by the ignorance of the man and his platform or disloyalty to genuine party faith. No sound conception of party regularity can justify encouragement to social disorder. Not even the honest believer in a silver standard or the most enthusiastic bi-metallist can, if he be a patriotic citizen, conscientiously support the forces of political anarchy. Even the advocacy of free silver coinage by Bryan and many of his adherents is only a cloak for the spirit of revolution behind. Every true bi-metallist must blush to have his cause dependent for success upon those who would reorganize the supreme court when its decisions do not please a party convention, who would repudiate the national debt if free silver coinage did not accomplish bi-metallism, who would attempt to destroy the sanctity of private contracts, who would have the government take and operate the country's railways and telegraph, who would restrain the strong arm of the law in the suppression of disorder.

"Even if I believe that the free coinage of silver by the United States, independently and alone, would, under proper conditions, restore bi-metallism, I could not bring myself to entrust so delicate and important an undertaking to men of Bryan's inexperience and associations, and I would suffer forever the alleged evils of a gold standard before I would be a party to contempt for law, to an attack on our highest court and to a subversion of our form of government by loading it down with ungovernmental functions. Before such a spectacle, how would the shadow of Jefferson, Jackson and Tilden shudder and shrink.

"While, as I have said, Mr. Bryan boldly professes to stand on every one of the strange planks of the Chicago platform, he adroitly attempts to divert Democratic attention from the revolutionary spirit which pervades most of that document by confining the larger part of his public utterances to what he calls bi-metallism; and he evidently hopes by magnifying the importance of this financial issue, and distorting its phrases so that it will appear to be the movement of the masses against the classes, to make Democrats forget their dislike of the plainly un-Democratic features of the platform, and to persuade them that after all one economic issue, is involved, and this should not justify a breaking of party ties. But that kind of tactics should deceive no one. We believe that Mr. Bryan's arguments for free silver are fallacious and demagogic, but we oppose his candidacy not chiefly because he favors free coinage, but because his advocacy of that policy is but a feature of his support of a set of doctrines which we have been taught to believe are the very opposite of Democratic, and the support of it demonstrates the unfitness of Bryan his associates for positions of public trust.

"Let not this fact escape Democratic attention. Every appeal in the name of party regularity to support the Bryan ticket is an appeal to support the governmental ownership of railroads and telegraphs, to attack the independence of the federal judiciary, to abolish the credit system as a test of fitness for public office, to refuse to uphold the national credit by an issue of bonds when necessary, to scale down the public debt by repudiation. To incite not only the evils which would follow a silver standard, but these which would follow irredeemable paper money—for even purely fiat money seems to be recommended in the Chicago platform. The men who represent such a conglomeration of poor principles and radical notions are not Democrats. They have no claim on Democrats, and all over the land to-day Democrats are rising to overthrow their party fetters, which mean slavery, and to stand between the people and the certain injury which the party's rash leaders would inflict upon the nation.

"The revolutionary spirit, which forced Bryan's nomination is manifest in his speeches now being delivered throughout the country. His conspicuous failure at Madison Square Garden to advance the cause of silver by close argument has induced him to abandon the weapons of the logician and statesman, and to employ the arts of the orator. From the rear ends of cars he has been throwing out social and political firebrands among the people. He appeals to the base instincts of the ignorant or the misery of the distressed. He strives to array class against class, to incite employe againt employer, to stir up debtor against creditor, to make this a contest of the poor against the rich. May God prevent this incendiary work. In this broad land it has been our proud boast that the avenues of success have been open to all. The rich to-day were the poor of yesterday. No families of inherited wealth dominate our politics or our society. Before the law all men are equal. The same opportunities do not come to all men; some succeed, many fail, but no barrier to success or position is created by law. Industrial conditions may be affected by unwise laws, and when this is demonstrated we attempt to change them through the opportunity which every man has to register his vote at the polls.

"But though some men succeed and many fail, this is the lot of life, and no candidate for the presidency has ever dared before to use this fact to arouse men against men and to kindle the fires of social discontent and disorder. Proud as we have been of America's material prosperity, we have been prouder still of the self-reliant, independent and sensible spirit of her people. When foreign critics have told us that democracy here would some day prove a failure, that universal suffrage would lead to anarchy, that class feeling would be engendered which would result in riot, or the confiscation of property, we have laughed, and pointed to the sturdy Americanism on our farms, to the influence of our public schools, the respect of law and order in our cities, to the examples of self-made men in every family, to the educating influences of our press, to the fullness and broadness of our charities, and, more than all, to the solid patriotism of our people.

"I believe that we can still depend upon these. Bad as the times are, stagnant as industry is, distressed as many homes are for lack of employment, the common sense of the American people will not be deceived by appeals to passion, but will perceive clearly what is truth, namely, that present conditions are largely caused, not by the influences against which Mr. Bryan, in lurid words, declaims, but by fear of the very remedies which he suggests. When this great shadow, which he and his associates have created, passes off the financial and industrial world, then confidence will be restored, money will seek investment, factories will be reopened and employment will be secured. There can be no prosperity without confidence, and Mr. Bryan's plan shatters confidence and portends business failures and panic. These mean more men out of employment: more homes without food and clothing; more misery and distress.

"All of Mr. Bryan's speeches, pleas and arguments for free silver are based on the assumption that the free coinage of silver by the United States alone would establish and maintain bi-metallism—the parity of gold and silver at the exchangeable ratio of 16 to 1. If that assumption is incorrect or ill-founded, each of his arguments fall to the ground and every one of his predictions loses its force. Not one word has he uttered in advocacy of a silver standard. Not one word dare he utter in behalf of a silver standard. He will declaim by the hour against the evils of gold mono-metallism, and nearly everything he says on that subject is equally applicable to silver mono-metallism also. Bi-metallism is a genuine Democratic doctrine, but bi-metallism can never be obtained by the men who dominated the Chicago convention, or by the method implied in the Chicago platform. There is reason to doubt whether the forces which controlled that convention even desired to accomplish bi-metallism. The word bi-metallism does not appear in the platform. The convention, by an overwhelming vote, rejected a proposition pledging the government to maintain the parity of the two metals. The disposition of the convention, as dictated by its expressions and its actions, was toward silver mono-metallism.

Continued on page 3.

Mothers

Anxiously watch declining health of their daughters. So many are cut off by consumption in early years that there is real cause for anxiety. In the early stages, when not beyond the reach of medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla will restore the quality and quantity of the blood and thus give good health. Read the following letter:

"It is but just to write about my daughter Cora, aged 19. She was completely run down, declining, had that tired feeling, and friends said she would not live over three months. She had a bad

Cough

and nothing seemed to do her any good. I happened to read about Hood's Sarsaparilla and had her give it a trial. From the very first dose she began to get better. After taking a few bottles she was completely cured and her health has been the best ever since." MRS. ADDIE PECK, 12 Railroad Place, Amsterdam, N. Y.

"I will say that my mother has not stated my case in as strong words as I would have done. Hood's Sarsaparilla has truly cured me and I am now well." CORA PECK, Amsterdam, N. Y.

Be sure to get Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, reliable and beneficial. 25c.

UNDERTAKERS.

CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1867.)

Funeral Director and Embalmer
Government Street, Victoria.

THOMAS STOREY
Funeral Director,
No 90 Johnson St.,
VICTORIA, B. C.

HE NEEDS SOMETHING

Johnston's Fluid Beef will set him right quickly.

Easily prepared—Readily digested—Its strengthening and tonic effects are soon felt.

Johnston's Fluid Beef
Strengthens.

"All's Well That Ends Well."

The Eddy Match ends well; the "light" end is the perfected result of over 50 years of experience. Thy are yours for no more that you pay for experiment's matches. Ask your grocer for

E. B. Eddy's Matches.

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MEDICAL.

MR. HATHAWAY,

Late superintendent St. Luke's Private Hospital, Christchurch, N Z., masseur and medical galvanist. Electricity and massage for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, weakness, etc. Vernon Block, corner Douglas and View sts. Consultation free.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE, VETERINARY SURGEON,

Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V.S., Buffalo, N.Y.) Office at Bray's Livery, 100 Johnson street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417, Victoria, B. C.

SCAVENGERS.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with James Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner of Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver street. Telephone, 130.

WANTS.

WANTED—Girl to do light housework; good home and fair wages to reliable person. Address "G.," this office. se2-3t

WANTED—Situation as housemaid or nurse. Address "G.L." Times office. se2-3t

AGENTS MAKE $18 A WEEK EASY and sure. Send us your address and we will show you how to do it. Imperial Silverware Co., Box M.S., Windsor, Ont. au27-1m

YES, WE HAVE THE BEST paying business ever offered agents. $18 a week can surely be made by any man or woman. No possible doubt about it. Imperial Silverware Co., Box M.S., Windsor, Ont. au27-1m

REMEMBER we positively guarantee $18 a week. Don't fail to write at once. We will surprise you. Imperial Silverware Co., Box M.S., Windsor, Ont. au27-1m

AGENTS WANTED—Our new book "Safe Citizenship" has no rival. Money, gold and silver fully explained, bimetalism defined, 16 to 1 clearly expounded; both sides of the great silver question fully discussed in the most practical way; no party favored; simply fact is dealt with. History of money and cause of panics. history of all great questions and government of the United States, with a parallel account of all great events in the history of Canada, up to date. The Canadian matter is written by J. Frith Jeffers, therefore, it is to be relied upon. The American questions are dealt with by J. L. Nichols, author of the famous Business Guide, Household Guide, etc., etc. "Safe Citizenship" is now ready for you; contains nearly 600 pages; over 400 illustrations; bound in best English cloth, finished in gold, head bands, etc., $1.25; full leather, gilt edges, etc., $1.75. The parallel idea, carried out in this book, is new, and a feature that will be appreciated by every reader. Sold only by subscription. Surprising discount. Get territory at once. Agents wanted. J. L. Nichols & Co., 33 Richmond street West, Toronto. se1-6t

FOR SALE.

CONSOLIDATED ALBERNI shares for sale—A snap—1,000 shares at 30c.; have sold as high as 50c. A. W. More & Co., Mining Brokers, 70 Douglas street.

FOR SALE—3 work oxen, well broke. Apply to Robert Porter & Sons au31-1m

FOR SALE—good horse, over 15 hands, gentle, can be driven by children; also phaeton and harness. Apply 38 Simcoe st. au29-6t

FOR SALE—An assorted stock of dry goods, gent's furnishings, hardware and groceries for sale at a great discount. Principal part of the stock hardware. Terms cash or secured note. Apply Nelson Trading Co., Nelson B. C.

NEW BICYCLES AT COST—One of the best makes. Shore's Hardware Store, 37 Johnson street. au8-tf

HORSES AND CATTLE FOR SALE—One well-matched team of heavy draught horses, four driving or general purpose horses, a number of cows, some near calving, thoroughbred Holstein bull; also thoroughbred Berkshire boar, for sale cheap for cash or on good security. Apply to John Sluggett, Sluggett P.O., South Saanich. au4-1m

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT of rattan chairs, settees, tables, etc., at very low prices, for cash, at the B. C. Furniture Co., J. Sehl, Manager.

WHY NOT TRY Marshall's whole wheat bread; also home made bread. 39 Broad street. j5-tf

FOR SALE—A portion of the N. & S. Saanich Agricultural Society's land in South Saanich, containing 64 acres more or less, about 20 acres clear; never failing stream of water. For further particulars apply to the secretary, H. F. Haldorn, Turgoose P. O., B. C. m5-tf-d-w

TO LET.

TO LET—A large room suitable for one or two gentlemen; near tram line; in a quiet family; no children. Address P.O. Box 284. au12-1m

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE—From and after this date I will not be responsible for any debts contracted on my account, without my written order. Mary E. Fee. Victoria, Sept. 2nd, 1896. se2-1w

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS, set in type like this paragraph, cost but one cent per word each insertion, and are received at the Times office each day of publication up to 4 p. m.

A. & W. WILSON

PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS.

Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best description of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 129

EDUCATIONAL.

MISS C. G. FOX,

PRIVATE SCHOOL

For children, re-opens Monday, August 10th, 16 Mason street. au8

MISS FOX,

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Of Piano and Harmonium. Residence, 30 Mason street, near Pandora. au8

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Will give *PIANOFORTE INSTRUCTIONS* after September 7th. Those desiring lessons will please apply at *34 Cadboro Bay Road*. aug5-tf

JEWELERS, ETC.

American Waterbury Nickle Alarm Clocks, **$1.**

ANSONIA ALARMS, 90c.
GERMAN ALARMS, 70c.
Guaranteed two years.

S. A. STODDART.

The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,
68 1-2 YATES STREET.

Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c., New Main Spring, 75c.; Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25. And guarantees all work for 12 months. Practical experience of over 25 years. SEALS' TEETH WANTED.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—"Changes" for standing advertisements must be handed in at the office before 11 a.m. of the day the "Change" is desired to appear.

FLOWER HARD ON BRYAN.

Continued from page 2.

allism or irredeemable fiat money. As well might the Ark of the Covenant have been intrusted to the Philistines as to intrust the cause of bi-metallism to the revolutionary people behind Bryan.

"It is not a difficult task to show that under present conditions free coinage of silver by the United States alone would result in silver mono-metallism. Foolish experiments in that direction have already caused the loss of a great part of our gold from circulation. Part of it has gone abroad, withdrawn from investment in our indurtries, and part of it has been hoarded for the day when it will bring a high premium. Our government can get none except by increasing the national debt and the burden of taxation. About $100,000,000 in gold is in the United States treasury to support the parity not alone of the $346,000,000 of greenbacks, which was its original function, but the $625,000,000 of silver currency which had been issued since. That frail foundation has been trembling since 1890 with the additional weight put upon it. Only by heroic means has the government been able to prop up the immense superstructure. But even the prospect of unlimited silver coinage under present conditions would make that foundation disappear as if in a quicksand, and you and I, and every man who has property or wages would see their value changed from a gold to a silver measure.

"This will be the certain result of imposing such an additional burden upon the government, but when with that in view we consider the disposition of foreign governments to strengthen their gold reserves and the suspension of free silver coinage in India—which has heretofore been the world's sink for all its surplus silver, but is so no longer—the conclusion is inevitable that we would be reduced to a silver basis and to a very cheap silver basis at that. Such a change of standards, such a readjustment of values, not only in the fear which they would excite, but in the actual injury and injustice they would produce, would be the greatest commercial and industrial evil imaginable. It would mean, in the first place, the withdrawal of hundreds of millions of foreign capital invested in our industries. Sneer as Mr. Bryan may at our dependence upon foreign capital, the bare fact remains that without it the building of our great railways, the opening of our great farm areas, the development of our mines, the building up of our industries—with all the stimulus to prosperity which these have given—would have been delayed many years.

"Foreign gold—to Mr. Bryan's distorted vision and demagogic mind, is a species of yellow fever—what is it but capital which gives work and wages to our citizens, adds to the product of our factories, makes necessities out of the former luxuries of life, increases the comforts and conveniences of living, adds to our country's wealth and prosperity, until finally we will be rich enough and prosperous enough to send part of our capital to other less fortunate nations, and perform the same good mission, selfish though it be, for other people. Who would reject it because it comes, as some of it probably does, from the drones of Europe? What better use can the accumulated wealth of England's aristocracy be put than to build up American industries?

"The withdrawal of European capital would still further depress values and cause panic. A large proportion of our business is done on credit, and credit is such a slender support, that when credit is attacked it matters not how much money there may be in the country, it will avail nothing to prevent the contraction of loans and refusal of accommodation. These mean business failures, losses, sacrifices of prices, diminished demand for commodities, closing mills, lack of employment, poverty and distress.

"Against the progress of this certain series of events no man nor measure can stand. No kind of relief is efficacious except the conviction of the people that the money which measures the exchangeable value of their commodities and services, and underlies the structure of their system of credit, is sound and stable and will remain so.

"One characteristic of the political remedies administered and recommended by quack political doctors, is that they are alleged to cure all diseases. To every man in distress in any part of the country the demonetization of silver is pointed out as the cause of his misery, and the remonetization of silver as his remedy. By reason of perfectly simple causes the prices of wheat and corn and other agricultural products have declined; but this declines is attributed by these political quacks to the demonetization of silver, and the farmer, along with every man who finds it hard to make both ends meet, is told that by remonetizing silver wheat will go to a dollar a bushel and other farm products will rise proportionately. If this were true, rising prices would affect the commodities which a farmer buys, the interest he pays on his debts, the freight rates which determine the cost of getting his products to market and he would be relatively no better off than before.

"To expect the farmer to expect so great a delusion is to presume upon his intelligence. Ask the farmers of my State why they are giving up the production of wheat and corn and they will not tell you that it is because of the depreciation of silver. They will point to these great western prairies and tell you they cannot compete with these in the growth of staple cereals, and they have taken to raising other crops which are more profitable and less competitive. The same tendency is the case throughout the agricultural world. Not only have thousands of acres of western lands in America been thrown open to cultivation within recent years, but in Russia, India and the Argentine Republic railroads and enterprises have brought large additions of acreage under cultivation and poured millions of additional bushels upon the markets of the world. The same cheapening in the cost of boots and shoes, of hats and coats and other clothing which has followed excessive production in the manufacture of these articles, has been manifest in excessive production of agricultural products.

"It is the old familiar law of supply and demand. In my Sstate of New York hay is selling at $15 a ton; last year it was $10. Do our silver friends attribute that to the demonetization of silver? They ought to if they wish to be consistent. Silver dollars in the pocket of the mine owners are of no benefit to the western farmer. What they want is prosperous conditions which will put silver dollars in their own pockets; dollars which, when they are taken out, will buy just as much as gold dollars.

"However much the prices of agricultural products have declined, they have not declined more rapidly than the necessities which the farmer buys, nor so rapidly as the freight rates which promote the market for his product. The report of the National Board of Trade shows that the average charge for carrying a ton of freight one mile on 13 of the most important railroads of the United States has fallen from 3.08 in 1865 to 1.81 cents in 1870, and to .76 cent in 1893. You will thus see that in 1865 it cost $30 to transfer one ton 1000 miles, and only $7.50 in 1893. In 1872, according to the government reports, the price of transporting one bushel of wheat from Chicago to New York by lake and canal was 24 47-100 cents; by lake and rail, 28 cents, and by all rail 33½ cents. In 1895 by lake and canal, 4 11-100 cents; by lake and rail, 6 9-500 cents, and by all rail 12 17-100 cents. No such proportionate reduction has been seen in the price of wheat or corn. The average price of wheat in 1870 was 80 cents per bushel in gold. To-day it is 56 cents, a reduction since 1870 scarcely half as great as the reduction of freight rates—Mr. Bryan's assertion to the contrary notwithstanding.

"The Atlantic cable has produced the same result as regards the rate of interest on money that the opening of new lands, the extension of transportation facilities and excessive production have produced in the price of wheat and corn. It taps the money supply of the world and brings it to our service. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad the Burlington & Quincy, the Pennsylvania were all bonded 25 years ago, bearing from 7 to 10 per cent. interest per annum. Who paid the interest? The farmer when he paid his freight. The rate of interest to-day, with these bonds placed in London and Europe, is on an average of 4 per cent. per annum, so that the man who had gold to loan in this country or in Europe in 1873 could get nearly double the rate of interest per annum that he can get to-day.

"Is not the value of the gold dollar regulated by the price you get per annum for it? If that is the case, then the price of the gold dollar is not 200 cents, as our silver friends claim, but has reduced by one-half, because it will only bring to the owner about one-half of what it did tewnty-five years ago. There is a natural reason for this reduction in the price of gold. Why, last year the world produced over $200,000,000 of gold, nearly one-fourth of which was produced in the United States, and the production is steadily increasing year by year. Now, this $200,000,000 amounts to $27,000,000 more than all the gold and silver produced in the world in 1873.

"The rate of interest in every country where they have a solid and fixed standard is nearly half of the ratio prevailing in any silver country. A good illustration is found in the adjoining states of British Guiana and Venezuela. In British Guiana, where the standard is gold, the rate of interest is from 4 to 6 per cent. per annum, while in Venezuela, a silver country, the rate is from 10 to 12 per cent., and this will follow in every silver country. The reason is plain: When you loan money under a fixed standard, and agree to pay under the same standard, the lender can afford to loan his money at a cheaper rate than when he loans it in a currency that may depreciate before the return of his money.

"A silver standard would work particular injury to the wage earners. The rich and well-to-do can usually take care of themselves, but the men who have a vital interest in every day's wages, whose families depend upon those wages for their bread and meat, are the persons first to feel the injury and the last to feel any possible benefit from an inflation of the currency.

"So long as steady work is assured the laborer is much better off under the condition of falling prices such as we have had for many years, as the cost of production of commodities has been decreased by new inventions and improved methods of manufacture, for the necessities of life and even its luxuries have become cheaper, while by reason of various influences wages have risen. In 1870 the average wages paid to labor was $302 per year. In 1890 these figures had increased to $485, while during the same period the prices of commodities had fallen, the silverites tell us, from 25 to 40 per cent. Under the operation of a gold standard, therefore, no matter what its injuries may have been to other classes of citizens, the laborer is at least 75 per cent. better off than he was in 1870.

"Does he wish to reverse this condition and face lower wages and higher cost of living? I think these facts have only to be presented to the attention of the workingmen to convince them that any grievances which they may be persuaded they have cannot be cured by the humbug remedies prescribed by Dr. Bryan.

"There are some classes of employes who would be especially affected by a silver standard. I refer particularly to the 800,000 men who get their wages from steamships and railroads. Most of the money invested in these enterprises is represented in bonds, whose principle and interest are payable in gold. The annual payments required by these obligations of indebtedness are hundreds of millions of dollars. If gold goes to a premium and the holders of these bonds insist that their terms shall be fulfilled and the interest be payable in gold, it means that the railroads have got to raise that amount of gold or the mortgages will be foreclosed and the properties sold. Every railroad employe knows what that means—a cutting down of expenses, disorganiaztion, uncertain employment. If the companies have to pay 100 cents premium on gold to satisfy their interest demands, it means double their fixed charges, and this, in the case of nine railroads out of ten, means bankruptcy. They cannot increase their rate of fare, for the legislatures will not permit it. They cannot exact payments of fare in gold. Therefore, they must repudiate their obligations or cut down wages; they certainly cannot increase wages.

"Whichever horn of the delimma they choose, therefore—repudiation of obligation or a reduction of wages—the employe is a gainer, for even were their no reduction of wages, under the free coinage of 50-cent dollars, he ought to receive twice as much wages as he did before in order to put him on an equality with previous conditions. The purchasing power of his wages, if the rate remained the same, would be cut down one half.

"Against such threatened calamities we have met as Democrats, as patriots, to protest. Our purpose is too serious to permit differences on minor matters or personal jealousies to divide our councils or weaken our influence. We have come here as Democrats, to exert such influence as we may have among Democrats, for the good of our country and the preservation of our party organization for other periods of usefulness. Renouncing as un-Democratic the work of the party organization at Chicago, let us be true to every Democratic instinct at Indianapolis. Let no man say that in this convention any false note of Democracy was sounded.

"We stand for all that should inspire good citizenship, for honest money, enforcement of law and order, respect for authority, the preservation of the national credit, the just payment of debts, the dignity and welfare of labor, the prosperity and fair name of America. United in such a cause, we can go forward with the American flag as our banner and the words 'National Democrats' inscribed on its folds. We know no sectional issue or interest. We stand behind the broad shield of patriotism. By that sign we shall conquer."

Great applause marked the conclusion of the speech, and after the appointment of the usual committees, the convention took a recess.

Commercial Travellers.

William Golding, commercial traveller, 130 Esther street, Toronto, says: For fifteen years I suffered untold misery from Itching Piles, sometimes called pin worms. Many and many weeks have I had to lay off the road from this trouble. I tried eight other pile ointments. One box of Chase's Ointment cured me completely.

—Guns, ammunition, fishing tackle, etc. Shore's Hardware.

THE NEW CONSERVATIVE LEADER

DROPPED DEAD!

Suddenly Stricken Down by Heart Disease.

"A sad and sudden death occurred to a well-known citizen on one of the leading streets this morning."

Nearly every large city paper contains daily some such heading. The number of deaths from heart failure is very large, but it is only when they occur in some public and sensational manner that general attention is drawn to them.

Palpitation and fluttering of the heart are common complaints. With the heart itself there is nothing radically wrong. But the system is disorganized, the kidneys and liver are out of order, and the stomach is not in condition to do its work properly. Between them all, they throw too much responsibility on the heart, and the latter is unable to stand the strain.

A box of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills may be had from any dealer or from the manufacturers, Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. One pill a dose, one cent a dose.

Dr. Chase's Linseed and Turpentine for colds. Largest bottle on the market, only 25 cents.

BULLETS WEAR OUT RIFLES.

There is one thing, says the New York Sun, which users of the new velocity of 30-calibre have to consider, and that is the effect of the copper or nickel jacket on the grooves of the rifle. A bullet that leaves the muzzle of a rifle at a velocity of 2000 feet a second is so wearing on the rifling, especially near the muzzle, that the accuracy of even the hardest-bored rifles is seriously impaired inside of 12,000 shots at the most. The lead bullets, or those but slightly hardened with a mixture of tin, do not wear the barrel to the same extent, and the weapons last far longer.

BURIAL OF LIVE BEINGS.

There is a ghastly horror in the mere mention of the fact that a human being has been buried alive, and yet, shocking as it is, there are a tribe on one of the Phillipine islands known as the Ahetas who have the cruel custom of burying the sick before death. So soon as a high fever sets in the patient is taken out of his hut, wrapped in this old clothes and rudely deposited in the grave. No sooner has the body been placed in the grave than it becomes at once apparent to the relatives, according to their traditions, that his death must be avenged. Accordingly, the warriors of the tribe sally forth with lance and arrow to slay the first living creature they encounter, whether it be man, woman or child or wild beast.

When thus in quest of an expiatory victim they take the precaution of breaking off young shoots of the shrubs as they pass by, leaving the broken ends hanging in the direction they are going as a warning to travelers and neighbors to shun that path. Even should one of their people be the first to meet the avengers they dare not suffer him to escape.

Whether an Aheta is buried alive or after death his kinsmen at once assemble and destroy all the goods and chattels he had accumulated during his lifetime, even breaking his gong to pieces. The curse of the tribe would fall upon any one who should attempt to make use of any article once owned by the buried person.

After the destruction of property has taken place the hut is filled with fumes of burning resin. The guests sit in the atmosphere drinking large draughts of arrack, and also some of the spirit which they distill from the juice of native oil. This stimulant does its work and they give vent to their feelings in violent shouts, mingled with the howls of the children, wails of the women and hoarse discord of the gongs.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

WHITE STAR BAKING POWDER PURE & WHOLESOME

...ALL GOES...

"Merry as a Marriage Bell"

IN HOMES WHERE

White Star Baking Powder

IS USED.

For the "Blue Devils" of indigestion cannot resist the pure and wholesome baking which so uniformly results from the use of this matchless powder.

WHITE STAR BAKING POWDER HAS THE LARGEST DEMAND IN CANADA

HUDYAN

is the light that will bring a great big glow of Happiness to you. By it you will see how strong and vigorous your now weak body can be made. Hudyan is for man. The great Hudyan is to be had only from the Hudson Medical Institute. This wonderful discovery was made by the specialists of the old famous Hudson Medical Institute. It is the strongest and most powerful vitalizer made. It is so powerful that it is simply wonderful how harmless it is. You can get it from nowhere but from the Hudson Medical Institute. Write for circulars and testimonials.

This extraordinary Rejuvenator is the most wonderful discovery of the age. It has been endorsed by the leading scientific men of Europe and America.

HUDYAN is purely vegetable.

HUDYAN stops [illegible] in twenty days. Cures LOST MANHOOD, constipation, dizziness, falling sensations, nervous twitching of the eyes and other parts.

Strengthens, invigorates and tones the entire system. It is as cheap as any other remedy.

HUDYAN cures debility, [illegible] and develops and restores weak organs. Pains in the back [illegible] stopped quickly. Over 2,000 private indorsements.

[illegible] It can be stopped in twenty days by the use of Hudyan. Hudyan costs no more than any other remedy.

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HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts.,

SAN FRANCISCO, California

SEPTEMBER.

S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
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27	28	29	30			

JOSHUA DAVIES
AUCTIONEER
Room 7, Board of Trade Building.

The Daily Times.

PARTISAN OFFICIALS.

Hon. Mr. Davies' dismissal of some civil servants who had taken an active part in the recent election on the Conservative side was the occasion for a discussion in the house of commons, in which, of course, Conservative members endeavored to show that the new government has resorted to the "spoils" system. The reports of the discussion certainly do not show that they met with any success. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries thus gave his own view of the rule that should prevail: "I would not discharge a man for voting for his party; that is a sacred right which ought not to be interfered with. But when a public official takes an active part in an election and makes himself politically offensive, he takes his official life in his hand, and if the party which he actively supports is unsuccessful his political head comes off." This seems to us a doctrine to which exception cannot well be taken, and nothing was made known in the course of the debate to show that Mr. Davies had gone beyond the limits he laid down in regard to partisan officials. A contemporary in dealing with this matter asks whether the minister would be ready to apply the rule to civil servants displaying partizanship on the Liberal side. It must be assumed that he would, since he has stated that his desire is to keep the service free from such displays. It will, at all events, be time enough to condemn him when he shows himself ready to depart from his rule for the benefit of any Liberal member of the service. A new government anxious to keep the public service in a state of efficiency must find more or less difficulty in selecting the proper course of procedure. There is no considerable number of men on the Liberal side willing to see the "spoils" system adopted, or to see competent and faithful officials removed. On the other hand, any official who displayed bitter and offensive partizanship in the election wrote himself down at once an incompetent and unfit member of the service—one whom the incoming government could not very well trust for the proper fulfilment of his duties. Such persons can have no just cause of complaint if removed from office, though, of course, every man charged with such offence has the right to a fair trial.

According to the Brooklyn there are published in the United States about 20,000 papers and periodicals. Of this number 14,000 are issued weekly and 2,000 daily. If each inhabitant took one paper, there would be a separate publication for every 3100 of population.

It appears that ex-Minister Foster has asked the house of commons to condemn the new government for issuing governor general's warrants in order to raise funds for the payment of the civil servants' salaries for July and August. If Mr. Foster had been able to point out any other possible method of securing the money he might have got support for his motion of censure. As it is he can hardly expect to find any large measure either in the house or in the country—and especially among the men who would have been left without their pay but for the warrants.

Li Hung Chang is represented as having asked the New York reporters whether it was fair to exclude his countrymen from the United States. Li conveniently ignores the fact that his own country practises exclusion itself in pretty good measure. He should have been asked what would happen to any American or European landing in China and making his way inland for the purpose of finding work. If perfectly honest he would at once reply that any "foreign devil" would make a mistake in adopting such a course.

Toronto Star: Manitoba's census returns reflect little credit on the Dominion. The fact that after ten or fifteen years' booming, so promising a province has only a population as large as Toronto, and that the greater part of the increase for ten years is composed of people from Ontario, is evidence of the need of some radical measures to make Canada attractive.

LI HUNG'S TRAVELS.

Likely to Have An Important Effect Upon China's Trade Policy.

Shanghai, Sept. 4.—Reports are in circulation here among people in the highest authority, which, if correct, show that the travels of Li Hung Chang in Europe are likely to have in the immediate future a most important effect upon the policy of the Chinese government, and that the Chinese Empire will shortly be thrown open to the trade of the world. When the great Chinese statesman was in England an official attached to his staff said the main object of his visit was to sound the European governments regarding a customs tariff for China. It is also pointed out that the time of the Anglo-Chinese treaty expires in two days, consequently it was to Great Britain's interest to make the best possible terms now and wait until the treaty expired.

It is further hinted that China's acceptance or refusal of the suggestions of the British Premier depended on the action of the British financiers who had been approached on the subject of a proposed Chinese loan of considerable magnitude. What the proposals of Lord Salisbury were, is a question probably known to but few people. On the other hand it is asserted here by people in a position to have accurate information regarding the policy of the Chinese government, that the latter is inclined to concede the conditions set forth by Lord Salisbury. As a preliminary agreement there will be an increase in the tariff. All transit dues in the interior of China will be abolished, and later on free trade will be established throughout the Chinese Empire. It is also intimated that if Great Britain advances the money required by China, the latter as a sort of bonus, will place orders for a number of battleships, cruisers and torpedo boats of various descriptions at British shipyards, and further, that British officers will be detailed to reorganize the Chinese army. It was at first proposed to entrust the task to German officers, but it is believed that Li Hung Chang while in Germany was not successful in driving the bargain which was contemplated. Of course this view of the case may be modified by future events, for a great deal depends still upon the action of Li Hung Chang upon his return to China.

It is finally understood that the Chinese government has practically decided to take steps at an early date to make a considerable extension in the railroads of the empire, and a foreign railway board, organized on a basis of a customs committee, is entrusted with this task. The Emperor of China is known to be favorably disposed towards the extension of the railroad service of China, and with free trade, the abolishment of all transit dues and an improved system of railroads, the travels of Li Hung Chang may be the means of awakening China into new life and prosperity, and open up to the commerce of the world markets which have hitherto been useless by being closed.

THE ROLLER SHIP.

The new roller steamer invented by M. Bazin, a French engineer, which will shortly be tested, is a large retangular iron box about 120 feet in length, 40 feet wide and five feet high. It is mounted on six lenticular disks or rollers 30 feet in diameter and sunk in the water ten feet, while the lower floor of the box is at an equal distance from the lever of the water. In the sides of the box is the machinery, which is of 750 horse power. This sets in motion a screw and the rollers.

In the upper part of the vessel, between the disks, which pierce the box and extend beyond it about seven feet, are comfortable cabins. This strange-looking vessel has a displacement of 280 tons.

M. Bazin's first experiments were made with a small model, the rollers of which were moved by clock work, the propeller being replaced by a weight, which was attached by a string passing over a pulley to the front of the boat.

When the rollers were not working the minature boat took 22 seconds to cross from one side of the large vessel in which it was placed to the other side. When they were working it took only eleven seconds.

As the power necessary to keep the rollers at work is only one-quarter of the power that is required to keep the screw going, the mathematical result is that the speed of the vessel is doubled by an extra expenditure of power which amounts to only one quarter. But a vast increase of speed is not the only advantage claimed for these rolling steamers. It is pointed out that when they shall be used the length of voyages will be diminished, the consumption of coal will be lessened, and, as a natural result, passengers and freight will be transported at far less expense than heretofore.

Moreover, experts assert that the stability of the rolling boats will be far greater than that of the steam vessels at present in use. It is also asserted that the catastrophes at sea would practically cease by the use of rollers. In case of a collision or other accident, though some of the rollers might be damaged, some would almost certainly escape damage, and two would suffice to keep the vessel afloat and take her into port.

M. Bazin expects the boat to make from 45 to 50 kilometers an hour while crossing the channel. The theory of the inventor is that boats should roll over the water instead of cutting through it.

He has designed a large steamer on the same principle, which he estimates will make the voyage from Havre to New York in four days.

ACROSS THE BORDER

The Big Northwest Millers' Trust Closes Up Shop and Quits Business.

Commander John Stark Newell, of the United States Cruiser Detroit, Dead.

The Will of the Late Kate Field Found in a Box in Washington.

Milwaukee, Sept. 4.—The big millers' trust, known as the Spring Wheat Millers' Combine of the Northwest, has closed up shop and is out of business. It went out of existence as noiselessly as it came into the world. The combine, which was only for the purpose of regulating the price of flour, failed in its objects because of the large millers, who cut prices indiscriminately when they felt like it, being perfectly willing to pay the fine imposed by the combine for selling under the scale. Every time there was a good-sized order in sight all the millers of the Northwest, with the exception of Faist, Kraus & Co., of this city, went into the combine, each one signing the trust's articles of agreement to pay into the treasury a tax of one cent per barrel on each barrel of flour manufactured by his mill, as a guarantee that he would not sell flour below the price fixed by the trust. A meeting of the trust was held on Tuesday at Minneapolis, the books closed and the funds divided among those members in good standing. The millers pledged themselves never again to enter a combine to maintain prices.

Seattle, Sept. 4.—H. C. Whitney, the ex-president's master-general of the Hawaiian Islands, has arrived from Honolulu. He reports a strong revival of the annexation feeling on the island, and says it is greatly intensified through the belief that should Hawaii be annexed to the United States the threatened Japanese trouble would be entirely wiped out by the abrogation of all existing treaties. By what is known as the Gibson treaty, entered into with Japan about 13 years ago, Japanese may pour into the islands in unlimited numbers. They now number 25,000, and are coming at the alarming rate of three thousand a year. He thinks it is only a question of a few years until the Japanese will out-number the natives and the naturalized population. In that case it will cause serious trouble. They are already demanding the right of franchise, which, by the treaty, is conferred upon them as soon as they can read and write the English language.

Commander John Stark Newell, commander of the United States armored Cruiser Detroit, is dead from an acnemic condition of the blood. Capt. Newell's illness was caused by undergoing privations in connection with his labors as representative of the United States in the investigation of the massacre of missionaries at Klepsin, Central China.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 4.—The will of the late Kate Field, who died in the Sandwich Islands recently, has been found in a box left by Miss Field with the managers of the Shoreham Hotel, prior to her departure from this city. She names J. Sanford Beattie, Hon. C. S. Brice, social secretary, and H. H. Kholsat as executors. Beatty is understood to be the chief beneficiary. The will requests that her body be brought home and cremated. The estate is said to be small, consisting mainly of books and personal articles accumulated by Miss Field during her life time. The instrument will be probated to-morrow.

Rhineland, Mo., Sept. 4.—Last night an angry mob of masked men assembled in front of the Rhineland Hotel and prepared to lynch Thomas Larkin, a tramp, giving his residence as New York, who in the afternoon brutally assaulted little Alla Gammon, 11 years old. Admittance being refused by the guards, the mob broke down the door and brought out Larkin. He begged and prayed that they might spare him, but this only enraged them. They took him to a tree near by and swung him up, where they left him for the coroner.

Holidayburg, Pa., Sept. 4.—The bodies of Rev. Thomas F. Roeser, pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran church of this place and one of the most prominent clergymen of central Pennsylvania, and John D. Love, a leading merchant, also of Holidayburg, were found lying on the banks of the Juniata river, near Flowing Springs to-day. The two gentlemen had been spending yesterday on a fishing trip. As both were known to be expert swimmers, there is suspicion of foul play.

AFTER MANY YEARS.

N. Simpson, of Sarnia, Gets Word from His Long Absent Son.

Sarnia, Ont., Sept. 4.—N. Simpson, of North Dresden, has received a letter from his son Orin, whom he understood was lost from a whaling vessel four years ago in the Arctic Ocean, near the mouth of the Mackenzie river, where his vessel was wrecked. It appears that of the six left on the vessel by the whaling crew that took off the balance of the crew, three starved to death and Simpson and two others reached shore and successfully accomplished the journey of 1800 miles to the nearest settlement, which was in British Columbia.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Events of Interest in the Amateur and Professional Field.

LAWN TENNIS.

FOULKES AT NIAGARA.

The Toronto Mail and Empire's account of the match in which British Columbia's representative was beaten, says: "Great interest centered this morning in the play of J. F. Foulkes, the British Columbia champion. Foulkes drew Grant, of New York, a young player who was hardly strong enough to serve as a guide to the western man's powers. Foulkes beat him fairly easily. In the afternoon the B. C. man met Fritz Ward, of Rochester, and, contrary to the expectations of his friends, was beaten in straight sets, although Ward has played but little, and is very much out of practice. Foulkes played a slow, deliberate, cutting game, a good deal from the back of the court, and this style of game, while excellent in its way, is out of date and of no avail against the fierce driving and volleying of modern experts. His steadiness and ability to return everything somehow is remarkable, but even with this he is by no means up to the best or even the second rate American players."

A later dispatch, dealing with the close of the "international," thus speaks of Mr. Foulkes' conqueror: "Fritz Ward, of Rochester, won the final round in the international tennis tournament here to-day, defeating Ware, of Harvard, in brilliant four-set match. This entitles him to challenge Neel for the possession of the international. Ward's victory caused considerable surprise, as Ware is a player who has been prominent this season in many principal tournaments, and his overthrow to-day was totally unlooked for. Ward, however, put up a game whose accuracy and force won him constant applause. His chief strength lay in his skilful ground work and his ability to cover the court against Ware's returns. This is the second crack player that Ward has beaten this week, and his brilliant success makes him a strong antagonist for Neel to overthrow."

THE WHEEL.

CLUB RUN.

Captain A. J. Dallain, of the Victoria Wheelmen's Club, has mapped out an interesting and easy route for the regular Saturday club run to-morrow. The start will be made from the club house at 2:45 p.m.

AT SPRINGFIELD.

Springfield, Mass., Sept. 4.—The 1896 tournament of the Springfield Bicycle Club has closed. A feature of the tournament has been the close racing of both professional and amateur lasers, no man having an easy thing in any race. Several trials were made for records, the only successful one being the mile flying start by the Dayton tripplet, manned by Ivors, Bradenburg and Hedstrom, who lowered the mark from one minute flat to 53 2-5 seconds. F. C. Parsons, the Australian champion had a try at the half mile, flying start, paced, but on account of the slow pacing made it in 53 1-5, the record being 47 2-5. Beginning to-day at noon Louis Gimm, of Pittsburg, will try for a twenty-four hour record.

CRICKET.

CANADA vs. UNITED STATES.

Cricket Grounds, Manheim, Pa., Sept. 4.—Ideal cricket weather greeted the representatives of Canada and the Philadelphia eleven who met for their annual international match on the beautiful grounds of the Germantown Cricket Club at Menheim this morning. Three years has passed since local men lowered the Canadian colors in Toronto. The 1893-94 match resulted in a draw at Wisbarton last year. The Philadelphians were badly beaten in Toronto, consequently the result of to-day's match is awaited with much interest. The local team were well made up of men of high reputation as cricketers. The wicket was a trifle soft when play was begun but not sufficiently to give any undue advantage to either side. The Canadians won the toss and elected to bat first. At lunch time the score was 69 for six wickets.

LACROSSE

OFFICIAL REFEREE.

It appears that New Westminster as well as Victoria has a complaint to make against the official referee, Mr. J. H. Senkler. In concluding a report of Tuesday's match the Columbian says: "To say that Westminster did not get fair play is to put it mildly. Vancouver, by insisting on having both umpires and referee from that city, only exposed their hand, and the subsequent rulings of the referee, and one of the umpires, the tactics of the field captain and the action of the players generally, all went to confirm the public in their opinion that the Vancouver club have decided to get those gold watches by hook or by crook.

GOLF.

COMMITTEE MEETING.

A committee meeting of the Victoria Golf Club was held yesterday afternoon, when it was decided to open the links at Oak Bay on Saturday, September 12. The A and B class monthly handicap medals will be played for on the last Saturday of each month. A monthly handicap has also been arranged for the lady members. Mr. O. H. Van Milligen has kindly presented medals for the ladies' competition.

CRICKET.

TO PLAY AT VANCOUVER.

The following will represent the Victoria cricket club in to-morrow's match with Vancouver at Vancouver: A. P. Luxton, W. A. Lobb, S. F. Morley, F. W. Thomas, H. Harris, A. G. Smith, C. A. Goffin, O. D. Warden, W. Wallis, T. E. Pooley and A. N. Other.

THE OAR.

J. B. A. A. REGATTA.

On Saturday week the James Bay Athletic Association regatta will be held on the harbor course. All entries must be in this evening.

A Good Deal in a Few Words.

"I paid a Toronto specialist on catarrh a large sum of money, but I got no benefit. I tried them all, but finally, almost in despair, and assuredly without any faith, I tried Chase's Catarrh Cure. It is all that it is recommended, which is saying a good deal in a few words." Joel, Rogers, clerk, Division Court, Beton. Improved blower in each 25c. a box.

There's is a lot of satisfaction in using a reliable interlining like **Fibre Chamois**. It never disappoints your highest expectations, always giving a lasting, stylish stiffness to gowns or wraps. And now there will be still further satisfaction in using it, for it has become possible to reduce the price because of the enlarged and improved methods of manufacture, and the enormous demand. So in future you can buy the **Fibre Chamois**, with the Red Star Label for **25 cts. per yard** and those who are wise always look for the label to be sure of avoiding all disappointing and worthless imitations.

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Board of Public School Trustees,

OF VICTORIA, B. C.

Notice is hereby given that all pupils attending the High School of the age of sixteen (16) years or over will be required to produce to the Principal of the High School a permit signed by the Secretary of the Board.

The above permit is obtainable at the office of the Secretary of the Board, 41 Fort street, Victoria, B. C.

Notice is also given that from and after Thursday, the 27th inst., no new pupils will be admitted, during the present terms to the primary or 8th Grade of the City Public Schools.

In accordance with Article 8, of the Rules and Regulations for the Government of Public Schools in British Columbia, the Public Schools of this city will reopen on Monday, the 8th August, 1896, at 9 a.m.

By order,
B. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 5th, 1896. sa&tf

Germicides • and • Deodorizers
AT 100 GOVERNMENT STREET.
BOWES, HE Dispenses Prescriptions.

LOCAL NEWS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

--Kodaks at Fleming Bros., Gov't. st

—The telegraphic service was again disarranged to-day.

—Cheap tinware at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street.

—Mr. A. D. Crease has been gazetted a notary public for the province.

—Monday, Sept. 7th, being Labor Day, all the public schools of the province will be close on that day.

—English Jelly Cans, Pudding Bowls, Jelly Moulds, Fancy Jugs, etc., at R. A. Brown & Co's, 80 Douglas street.

—The Pasteur germ-proof filter takes the lead, and is receiving daily the highest commendation. Weiler Bros., sole agents.

—Mr. John R. Bonnerman and Mrs. Jane Jones, both of Nanaimo, were united in marriage by Rev. Dr. Campbell at the Hotel Victoria yesterday afternoon.

—Notice is given in the Gazette that at the next sitting of the house a company will seek incorporation for the purpose of building a railway from Kaslo to the headwaters of Duncan river.

—F. Roule was charged in the city police court this morning with assaulting Alexis Trombley, the latter alleging that Roule hit him with a rock. The case was adjourned until to-morrow. A drunk was convicted and discharged.

—Notice of the incorporation of the Teredo Proof Pile Co., Vancouver, is given in the current issue of the Gazette. The capital stock is $100,000. The Mainland Logging Co., Ld., of New Westminster, has also been incorporated with a capital of $5000.

—The E. & N. railway company have notified the mayor and aldermen that they cannot permit their bridge to be used for vehicular traffic after Oct. 3. Therefore, unless something is done regarding the Point Ellice bridge, Victoria West will again be without direct communication with the city.

—Monday next, Labor Day, is a statutory holiday and all banks and public offices will be closed. In Victoria the trades unions of the city will celebrate the day at the Caledonia park. The programme of sports, which has just been issued, contains over 30 events. The net proceeds will go to the Jubilee Hospital.

—Several new companies have been recently organized for the purpose of developing the mineral resources of the province, among them being The Badger-Tourmaline Consolidated Gold Mining Company, of Rossland; the Mount Mable Mining and Smelting Company of New Denver; the Noble Five Consolidated Mining and Milling Company, of Spokane; and the Seymour Creek Gold Mining Company of Vancouver.

—Here is a whopper: The Olive Gold Mining Company, capital stock $15,000,000, filed articles of incorporation this week. The incorporators are A. B. and W. L. Knowlton, Seattle lumber dealers, and the officers are Edward Blewett, Seattle; Niels Larson and John Manley, citizens of the United States; A. P. Curry, Harry W. Treat, S. P. Shope and John C. Shope and John C. Mithias, of Chicago, Illinois. The company owns the mine near Grand Forks that has an 800-foot outcropping. The incorporators evidently have their fish line out.—Western Mining World.

—J. R. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture, has been placed in receipt of the official premium list of the Spokane Fruit Fair in which the Fruit Growers' Association of British Columbia have decided to take part. Cash prizes for fruit and agricultural products from Washington, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and British Columbia; also cash prizes for rock drilling contests, open to teams from the United States and British Columbia, amounting to $900, divided as follows: First prize, $500; second prize, $250; third prize, $150. The fair opens on Tuesday, 6th October, and closes on Saturday, the 17th October.

—At the session of the Sunday school convention last evening, addresses were given by Mr. R. B. MacMicking, on the work of the Sunday school superintendent; by Mr. John Meston on Sunday school music; Rev. D. McRae on the cultivation of a missionary spirit in Sunday schools, and Miss Roberts on "the infant class." The convention will meet next year in the St. George's church, Union. Before adjourning last evening votes of thanks were passed to the session and managers for the use of the church; to the choir for their assistance in the service of song; to the many ladies for having beautifully decorated the church; to the lady friends in the city for their hospitality; to the railway and steamboat companies for their reduced rates; to the newspapers for their reports of the proceedings; and to all who in any way assisted to make the convention a success.

—In the provincial police court this afternoon Ernest Dunderdale was charged by W. J. Taylor with stealing a number of locks and window fastenings. It appears that Dunderdale and Taylor built a house on Mr. Taylor's farm at North Saanich under a partnership arrangement. Mr. Dunderdale supplied the locks, and upon some disagreement arising, he left taking the locks with him. The magistrate held that there was no dishonest intention on Mr. Dunderdale's part, and he therefore dismissed the information. The decision was received with applause.

—At an early hour yesterday morning the attention of the employes of the electric light station was attracted by a bright blaze across the the harbor. They turned in an alarm and the fire department with the chemical engine went across the railway bridge to the scene of the fire. It proved to be in the Star shipyard and was blazing brightly when the department arrived there. It was quenched, however, before any damage was done. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. It looked as if the yard had been approached by water and the fire kindled among the shavings near the shore. Had it obtained any headway considerable damage would have been the result, as there is no hydrant in the vicinity and consequently no means of coping with a big fire. In the yard at the time there were Mr. Charles Spratt's new steamer, the hull of which is just completed; a partly finished sealing schooner for the West Coast Fishing and Trading Co., and several scows belonging to the department of public works. Had these been consumed the loss would have amounted to thousands of dollars.

—With the passing years the veteran Remenyi has apparently lost none of his mastery over the violin, playing with the same force and variety of expression as he did fifteen, or even twenty, years ago. His performance last evening was before a large and thoroughly appreciative audience in Institute hall, and his success as an interpreter of the beauties that lie hidden in the vibrating wood and strings appeared undiminished. Neither has he lost any of the mannerisms and tricks which seem to enthuse the majority in a popular audience, but his resort to which is an undoubted fault in the view of the musician. Remenyi should be able to depend on his great power over the instrument for popular favor, without condescending to "fakes" of any kind. It would be useless to particularize in regard to his performance of last evening; from the Godard concerto to the "Ave Maria" obligato his selections were given with the skill and taste which audiences long ago learned to expect of Remenyi. Miss Gertrude Baker's performance on the piano was also highly agreeable to the audience. Mastery over the technique, accuracy of expression and refined taste were noticeable through all her playing. Miss Pauline Stein, the soprano soloist, gave evidence of possessing a fine voice and ability to use it well, but she was suffering from a bad cold. Mr. G. J. Burnett, under whose local direction the party came, has cause to congratulate himself on the success of the concert.

MONTHLY CONCERT.

Held in the Assembly Room of South Park School.

South Park school held this afternoon the usual monthly school concert and presentation of prizes. The nine classes, teachers, parents and friends, met in the assembly room of the school, where the appended programme was rendered:

Piano solo ....Florence Vincent
Piano and violin duet.. .. ..
.. ..Langdon and Maud James
Song.. .. ..Frances Fraser
Piano solo.. .. .. ..Charlotte Macdonald
School song—"Men of Harlech."
Recitation.. .. ..Dorothy Atkinson
Piano solo .. ..Alfred Baughton
Song.. .. ..Lydia Atkinson
God Save the Queen.

The principal's monthly prizes for the lead pupils in each division were awarded as follows: First division, Annie Shears; second divison, Charles Arthur Futcher; third division, Samuel Wilson Lorimer; fifth division, James Augustus Sullivan; fifthe divison, Mabel Agnes Cameron; sixth divison, Minnie Selleck; seventh division, James Alexander Cowgill; eighth division, Loretta Banner and Robert Sinclair Whyte equal; ninth division, Kenneth Lopatecki.

PERSONAL.

F. Coombs, Union, is at the Victoria.

W. J. Taylor has left for Kootenay.

H. P. Collis, Union, is at the New England.

Thos. B. Ladner, of Ladner's Landing, is at the Driard.

S. Beavis and Mrs. Beavis, Duncan's, are at the Oriental.

Robert Kerr, of the C. P. R., Winnipeg is at the Driard.

Rev. Dr. Wilson, wife and son returned from the Sound yesterday.

James Bell, Okanagan, and Wm. Bailey, Ashcroft, are at the Oriental.

W. H. Lomas, Indian agent at Duncan's, registered at the Oriental yesterday.

Capt. Salmond, of the collier Wellington, returned from California last evening.

W. H. Roden and G. R. Reid, San Francisco, are registered at the New England.

Walter Oakes, of the Northern Pacific railroad, Tacoma, is a guest at the Driard.

W. A. Wadhams, the Lulu Island canner, and Robert Runyon, Ladner's, are at the Oriental.

Louis H. Redon will be a passenger on the Umatilla, leaving for San Francisco this evening.

CONTEMPTIBLE TACTICS.

To the Editor: I have been a subscriber to and reader of the Colonist for a number of years and know what to expect in the line of thread-bare, slimsy and antiquated scurrilous productions, but must say that the editor of the Colonist fairly "out Herods Herod" when he allows room in the paper for which he is responsible, for an article of such low and degraded type as the one credited to the Toronto Telegram and which appears on the morning of the 3rd inst, entitled "Pure Filial Devotion," which article is intended to cast ridicule upon the splendid effort of Mr. McInnes, jr., in moving the address at Ottawa on August 24th. I believe with many others that such an effort on behalf of our province has never before been made on the floor of the Dominion house, and feel proud that British Columbia has a young member capable of doing such with credit to himself and with honor to the province and constituents. The evil effects of such vulgar inuendoes must eventually recoil upon the conductors of the paper who allow their columns to be prostituted to such vile purposes.

VICTORIAN.

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

—We supply shaving outfits that we guarantee. Get one, at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—Ladies, a fine line of A1 scissors and shears at Fox's, 78 Govt. St.

—Guns, ammunition, fishing tackle, etc. Shore's Hardware.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

The Children
Look their best during the holidays. Have their photos taken by . . . . .
SKENE LOWE.

AINOKA REPORTED

The Seized Sealer Spoken by the Tug Lorne off Cape Flattery Last Evening.

Bark Veritas Arrives From Melbourne—Danube Sails for Northern Ports.

In consequence of the non-arrival of the schooners Beatrice and Ainoka, ordered home from Behring sea by the U. S. cutter Perry, sealing men have been living in hopes that these schooners had received more generous treatment from the officers in command of H. M. S. Pheasant and that they would be allowed to complete the season's sealing, but any such hopes were blasted by the report brought in by Captain Langley, of the tug Lorne, this morning. While out seeking off Cape Flattery, Captain Langley spoke the schooner Ainoka on her way home. Carmanah Point also reported that the Ainoka passed there last evening. As there is no wind in the straits, it is not probable that she will arrive here this evening. Captain Langley did not receive any further particulars than were contained in Captain Bang's letter, the substance of which has already appeared in the Times. The Vancouver Beatrice, also ordered home, was to have left Ounalaska the day following the departure of the Ainoka, so that both schooners will probably arrive to report at the custom house with the first favorable wind.

Owing to the foggy weather which prevailed during the entire trip of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's steamer Puebla did not arrive at the outer wharf until a late hour last evening. She had on board 25 cabin and 14 steerage passengers and 110 tons of freight for Victoria. The Umatilla will leave for San Francisco at 8 o'clock this evening with the following Victoria passengers on board: Mrs. E. A. Healey, Miss W. Healey, Mrs. Cook, Miss Bloomingdale, Mrs. C. E. King, Miss J. Hagar, Dr. Davies, J. B. Ogden, L. H. Redon, M. Lichtenstein, E. Hill, D. Busch Fisher, Miss Mary E. Allen, Mrs. M. D. Walt, Miss Etta Lachapelle, J. R. Baxter and wife, D. H. Campbell, P. H. Simms, T. P. Hooper, R. Buttiner, Mr. R. Buttiner, T. Miller, A. Buttiner, L. A. Lormgston, W. C. Lewis, Court Fuller.

The C.P.R. evidently do not wish to "play fair" with Victoria in regard to the calling of the Empresses. When the Empress of China arrived here on Tuesday she did not call at the outer wharf because, as it was explained, "the tide was not favorable and the captain wished to catch a favorable tide at Vancouver." This was at noon on Tuesday, but now it turns out that the China did not arrive at Vancouver until 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning. If she could wait in English Bay for twelve or fifteen hours, why could she not spend an hour at the outer wharf?

The Australian bark Veritas, Captain Christian, arrived in Royal Roads this morning in tow of the tug Lorne. The Veritas left Melbourne 77 days ago, being delayed by calms and contrary winds. She left this afternoon for Tacoma where she loads lumber at the St. Paul mills.

The C.P.N. Co.'s steamer Danube left for Naas river and way ports last evening. Among her passengers were R. Cunningham, the northern canner; A. Oakes, J. Moore, G. W. Oremus, Alex. Begg, C.C.; Mrs. Lawson, Bishop Ridley, Mrs. Pierce, J. Hepburn and T. Ward.

Women who are weak and nervous, who have no appetite and cannot sleep, find strength and vigor in Hood's Sarsaparilla.

—Cushions made up and upholstered work done for "Ingle Nooks," "Window Sets," etc., at Weiler Bros.

VICTORIA DOES WELL

Single Scull Lapstreak Race Awarded to Geiger of the James Bays.

Chief Sheppard's Team Wins the Tug-of-War—The Victors Return Home.

The steamer Charmer, which arrived from Vancouver early this morning, brought home a large number of the Victorians who have been attending the Vancouver carnival-regatta, including the members of the Fifth regiment, C. A., who took part in the review, the Victoria police tug-of-war team, who defeated Vancouver, and last but not least, the victorious J.B.A.A. oarsmen. Quite a reception had been arranged for the latter. The club house was gaily illuminated, and when the Charmer entered the harbor a salute of 21 guns was fired. The members of the club then adjourned to the wharf where they met O'Sullivan and his crew and escorted them to the club house. To-morrow evening a formal reception will be held in the gymnasium. The reception committee consisted of Dr. J. D. Helmcken (chairman), C. A. Gowen, J. Scott, W. D. Aden, T. A. Ker, Charles Chinrey, D. B. McConnan, W. H. Wilkerson, W. L. B. Young, F. A. Jackson, George Wilson, Samuel Sea (treasurer), and F. L. McFarlane (secretary).

The Scottish games at Brockton Point yesterday were a great success. The tug-of-war between five-men teams from the Victoria and Vancouver police forces, was won by Victoria in two straight pulls of 20 minutes. The Victoria team consisted of Detective Geo. M Perdue, anchor man, and Constables Carson, Cameron, Mouatt and Anderson. Chief Sheppard captained the team. The Association football match was won by the Victoria Wanderers by two goals to nil. Other winners in the Scottish games were Messers. Kidd, McKenzie and Anderson of Victoria.

In cricket, Vancouver vs. the Navy; Vancouver won, 63 to 51. At Westminster, Portland vs. Westminster, the Oregon team won by 78 to 50, in a single innings.

The difficulty regarding a referee, the Capitols declining to play if J. H. Senkler acted, having been settled by Mr. Senkler refusing to act, the team went over on this morning's boat to play for the carnival watches.

Victoria will also send up a contingent to take part in to-morrow's bicycle races. There will be several entries for the novice race, while Wolff will represent the V.W.C. in the amateur events, and Johnson in the professional.

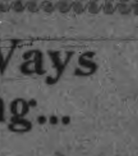
The members of the J.B.A.A. and Victorians generally have good reasons to feel proud of the showing made by their oarsmen at the Vancouver regatta. Despite the fact that the water was rough, the senior fours, rowed over the mile and a half, straightaway course in 8.17, which is just 1¼ seconds slower than the best time made by the Winnipeg crew, the amateur champions of America. Although they did not win their race, the Junior Bays have no reason to feel discouraged. They claim to have been fouled by the Vancouver crew, and to show that they were not afraid offered to row Vancouver again on Wednesday. The committee offered $20 medals for the race, but the Vancouvers failed to come to time, which was a great disappointed to the Victoria bays. The single scull lapstreak race was given to Thomas Geiger, of the Bays, it being proved that Russell, who came in first, was a professional. Victoria, therefore, won in every event in which they contested, with the exception of the junior fours, and they protested that.

Vancouver Carnival.

The C.P.N. Co. will sell round trip tickets to Vancouver during the Carnival week at $2. Tickets will be good to go on any regular boat from Tuesday morning, September 1st to Friday September 4th and to return up to and including Sunday September 6th. Tickets sold on Friday September 4th will be good till Tuesday, Sept. 8, 1896. John Irving, Manager.

ROYAL Baking Powder.
Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report

Different Ways ...of Talking...



Some people talk with their mouths; others, with their fingers. We talk through our goods. No matter how much we talk about the goods, if the goods do not speak for themselves, all our description would fall flat. No such value anywhere as our All-Wool Men's Suits, at $7, $8 and $10. If you come in you will see for yourself. We can fit your boy in a Nice Stylish Suit, from $2.50 upwards. With every boys' Suit we present a flying machine, free.
CAMERON, THE CASH CLOTHIER, 55 JOHNSON STREET.

WHOSE FAULT IS IT
If you don't snap a snap in TAN SHOES? They're going fast. Ladies' and Gentlemen's sizes and styles. A little money takes them. Be in time.
A. B. ERSKINE,
COR. GOVERNMENT AND JOHNSON STS.

Arrival of Fall Goods.
A FINE LINE OF.....
Scotch Suitings, Irish Serge and English Worsteds.
Just to hand. See our Windows. PRICES RIGHT.
KINNAIRD, THE CASH TAILOR, 48 JOHNSON STREET.

YOUR CHOICE
FLAVOR { Rose, Vanilla, Strawberry, Raspberry, . . . Ginger, Peach, Peppermint, Wintergreen.
As many flavors of TEA—Ceylon, India, China, I.X.L. at 50c.
Half as many of COFFEE—Roasted, Green, C. blend, 40c
HARDRESS CLARKE, Cor. Yates and Douglas Streets.

If You Would Dress...
Stylishly, Becomingly, Neatly, Economically,
CONSULT A. GREGG & SON, Tailors, 64 Yates Street.
A Large Consignment of Fashionable Fabrics just to hand.

CHASE & SANBORN'S Seal Brand Coffee is the "finest grown." For perfect results follow directions in each can.
Packed ground or unground in cans only.
CHASE & SANBORN,
BOSTON, MONTREAL, CHICAGO.

Carnival Week
Grand Procession
AT VICTORIA
on
Sept. 2nd, 3rd, 4th
AND FOLLOWING DAYS,
Of customers to every store to purchase Pendray's Soaps, Extract, Vinegars, Stove Polish,
"The British Navy"
Shoe Blacking.

C. D. RAND. D. S. WALLBRIDGE.
Rand & Wallbridge
MINING BROKERS,
Sandon, - - B. C.
We take pleasure in announcing that we have opened an office at Sandon, for the transaction of a general mining brokerage business. We shall devote our energies to the mines of the Slocan district, and hope to interest our friends in some of the valuable properties located in this vicinity.
Correspondence solicited.
RAND & WALLBRIDGE.

Per SS. Annandale
A Large Consignment of
Japanese Rugs
In the following sizes
12x15 feet
9x12 "
9x11 "
9x 9 "
6x 9 "
6x 8 "
4x 7 "
26x 5 "
We have other sizes and a splendid assortment of colorings.
Japanese rugs 3x15 feet and 3x20 feet suitable for billiard table rugs, etc.
Japanese Mattings in Great Variety.
WEILER BROS.

Tenders Wanted
For the privilege of selling Temperance Drinks, Fruits and Confectionery at Caledonia Park, on Labor Day, 7th inst., to be received by 1 p. m. Saturday, 5th inst. Address
W. B. MENZIES, Box 367, Victoria.

EMANCIPATION OF WOMAN.

Mrs. Boughmann, of Toronto, speaking at Montreal a few evenings ago on the text, "A nation rises no higher than its mothers," gave expression to views which should command attention in these days when so much is being said and written about the new woman. The condition of woman is undoubtedly the best proof of the civilization of a nation, the most advanced being those where women have equal educational advantages with men and the widest sphere for useful activity. Wherever the status of the women is advanced the character of the men is improved, because men instinctively and of necessity must cultivate those qualities of morals, mind and manners demanded by women of cultivated reason and enlarged experience. It is not be feared, as some objectors have stated, that women with their increased opportunities and greater independence will adopt the loose notions only too prevalent among men of the world. Observation on the contrary, so far tends to confirm the idea that closer contact brought about by business relations between the sexes, has had a distinctly improving effect on men, while rendering women more clear-headed and dissipating many foolish prejudices on both sides. Mrs. Boughmann, however, devoted herself to the elucidation of those more practical matters which all women who desire to attain to the best standard of living should deeply consider and endeavor to make effective in daily life. The first thing a woman should learn, for her safety and happiness depends upon it, is knowledge of the physiological laws which govern her being. With this knowledge, it is presumed, women should not persist in practices which are certain to produce misery and ill health. The tyrant man certainly never could or would impose the injustices which women inflict on themselves. "The Almighty," said Mrs. Boughmann, "understood beauty when he created woman and made a spinal chord, with sufficient ribs to support her without the aid of corsets." Of course it would be impossible to speak of the women of to-day without a reference to the bicycle, and it is well that a woman should undertake to tell her sisters some wholesome truths regarding it. They should not, she said, commit such an outrage on nature as to ride a bicycle encased in a corset and wearing long skirts. But this becomes a serious matter when we are told that there are one hundred and thirty women in the hospitals of Toronto suffering from diseases superinduced by riding the wheel under improper conditions. Weighted by heavy skirts suspended from the hips, bound by corsets, living in ignorance and setting at defiance the laws of nature and common sense, it is no wonder that many women are ill, or that men should question their fitness for the paramount duties of life as wives and mothers. But the bicycle has already proved itself the herald of a broader, freer life for women, and in no way is it giving her greater freedom than in emancipating her from the self-imposed torture of tight lacing. Women will have the world at their feet when their common sense is equal to their beauty. Those among them who have both have always ruled the world. Tea and tight lacing are women's greatest vices, according to Mrs. Boughmann, just as whiskey and tobacco are vices of men. Manifestly it is impossible to induce all women and all men to abandon them. If we could it would be like applying Shelly's cure for the evils of life—let everybody act honestly on the golden rule and do unto others as they would that others should do unto them. What a grand old world we would have if the women abandoned tea and tight-lacing and the men gave up whiskey and tobacco. We fear there is little hope of an early adoption of that milennial movement, but if teachers like Mrs. Boughmann can induce even a few to do so they will confer on that few the right to sit in high places and on the children thereof a patent of nobility that will carry with it the future government of mankind.—Ottawa Journal.

MAY BE THERE YET.

Uncle Robert William Quimby, of Lewiston, says that he has traveled in all the warm countries of the globe, and that he has been in the coldest latitudes. He does not think that we have such very hot weather. If people would make provision for the hot days as they do in India, he thinks we should not notice it so much.

"But," says he, "the warmest weather that I ever experienced was on a small island called John's Biscuit, off Cape Gracias, on Honduras. The Elizabeth Jennings, on which I sailed in 1870, from Portland, stopped there for water, and a boat's crew went ashore for water. It was a little volcanic island, and awful dry and hot. We didn't know whether there would be water there or not, but we did find a spring with a stream as large as a broom handle pouring out all the time. And do you believe me! That water was dried up and soaked up before it had run four feet in the sand. The place was covered with dry trees, and a little distance away was what looked like a hut—a habitation for man. We went in and found the shrunken remains of four men, sailors probably, who had died in one night, to judge from appearances. One was sitting in a chair, one was lying on the floor, and two leaning against the wall in a sitting position. There was dry food on the table, dry meat in a box and everything was turning dry.

"A letter in the pocket of one man was dated Liverpool, 1846, and on the table was a bottle with a note in it evidently intended to be cast adrift. It is said they were four English seamen marooned by a captain left to die. The note was dated 1846, and I suppose they had been there dead in the hut for over thirty years, and the must have died of heat in one day and dried right up. We left them where we found them."—Lewiston Journal.

Are You Tired.

All the time? This condition is a sure indication that your blood is not rich and nourishing as it ought to be and as it may be if you will take a few bottles of the great blood purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla. Thousands write that Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured them of that tired feeling by giving them rich, red blood.

HOOD'S PILLS act easily and promptly on the liver and bowels. Cure sick headache.

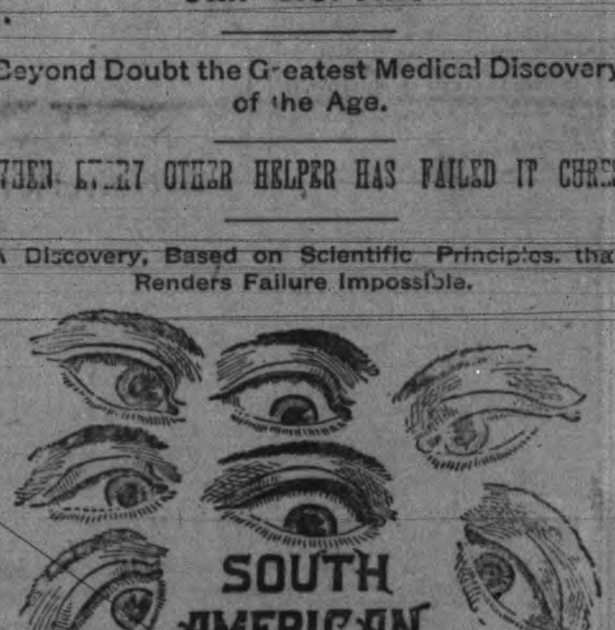
THE EYES OF THE WORLD

Are Fixed Upon South American Nervine.

Beyond Doubt the Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

WHEN EVERY OTHER HELPER HAS FAILED IT CURES

A Discovery, Based on Scientific Principles, that Renders Failure Impossible.



In the matter of good health temporizing measures, while possibly successful for the moment, can never be lasting. Those in poor health soon know whether the remedy they are using is simply a passing incident in their experience, bracing them up for the day, or something that is getting at the seat of the disease and is surely and permanently restoring.

The eyes of the world are literally fixed on South American Nervine. They are not viewing it as a nine-days' wonder, but critical and experienced men have been studying this medicine for years, with the one result—they have found that its claim of perfect curative qualities cannot be gainsaid.

The great discoverer of this medicine was possessed of the knowledge that the seat of all disease is the nerve centres, situated at the base of the brain. In this belief he had the best scientists and medical men of the world occupying exactly the same premises. Indeed, the ordinary layman recognized this principle long ago. Everyone knows that if disease or injury affect this part of the human system and death is almost certain. Injure the spinal cord, which is the medium of these nerve centres, and paralysis is sure to follow.

Here is the first principle. The trouble with medical treatment usually, and with nearly all medicines, is that they aim simply to treat the organ that may be diseased. South American Nervine passes by the organs, and immediately applies its curative powers to the nerve centres, from which the organs of the body receive their supply of nerve fluid. The nerve centres healed, and of necessity the organ which has shown the outward evidence only of derangement is healed. Indigestion, nervousness, impoverished blood, liver complaint, all owe their origin to a derangement of the nerve centres. Thousands bear testimony that they have been cured of these troubles, even when they have become so desperate as to baffle the skill of the most eminent physicians, because South American Nervine has gone to headquarters and cured there.

The eyes of the world have not been disappointed in the inquiry into the success of South American Nervine. People marvel, it is true, at its wonderful medical qualities, but they know beyond all question that it does everything that is claimed for it. It stands alone as the one great certain curing remedy of the nineteenth century. Why should anyone suffer distress and sickness while this remedy is practically at their hands?

For Sale by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

Harrison Hot Springs

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The best time of the year for a visit to the Springs—no mosquitoes, excellent fishing and hunting. Wonderful curative Hot Springs. Very low rates. Everything first-class.

Dental Notice

Dr. T. J. Jones' Dental Business will be carried on as usual during his illness.

—Japanese Rugs in many sizes and good colors at Weiler Bros. These Rugs have just arrived per S.S. Annandale.

Kootenay Mines.

LATEST INFORMATION OF
New Finds,
Transfers,
Shipments of Ore
Developments,
WITH FULL QUOTATIONS OF
Stock and
Share Prices
READ....
The Miner.
PUBLISHED AT NELSON

The oldest mining paper in B. C. To be had of all news agents or of

MR. GEO. SHEDDEN,
Agent for Victoria and Vancouver Island.

SEQUAH'S REMEDIES

Can be Obtained from your Chemist

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE

Don't forget, these Remedies have been

PUBLICLY TESTED

and proved to be superior to any other

Sold by all Chemists and direct from Langley & Henderson Bros.

Advertising

Won't perfect your business education but it will sell your goods, and if you possess the qualifications to carry on a business it will bring you

SUCCESS

"THE TIMES," "Honest Advertising" and "Quick Results" are synonymous terms.

NOTICE.

Yates Street, between Cook and School Streets, is closed to public traffic.

E. A. WILMOT,
se2 City Engineer.

JOHN MESTON

Carriage Maker
BLACKSMITH, ETC.
Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.

TRANSPORTATION

Still the Fastest.

BUFFET LIBRARY CAR ROUTE — GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY — TO ALL POINTS EAST

ROCK BALLAST—NO DUST.

Connecting at Duluth with the magnificent passenger

Strs. Northwest and Northland.

For Sault Ste. Marie, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, and all points East. The trip of a lifetime.

The Shortest Route to Kootenay Points.

Overland leaves Seattle 10 p.m. Coast line 8:30 a.m. Overland arrives Seattle 8 a.m. Coast line 5:30 p.m.
For further information call on or address
R. C. STEVENS, G.W.P.A., Seattle. J. H. ROGERS, Agt. 75 Government st.

No Trouble

To furnish information about Splendid Service offered via "The Northwestern Line" from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Milwaukee and Chicago—it's a pleasure. If you contemplate a trip East, please drop a line to T. W. Teasdale, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn., and receive illustrated folder, free, with detailed information about the three superb trains leaving St. Paul and Minneapolis every day in the week, together with any special information you may desire. Your home agent will sell you tickets via this first class line and reserve you sleeping car berths in advance, on application.

F. W. PARKER,
Puget Sound Agent, Seattle.

Victoria & Sidney R'y

Trains will run between Victoria and Sidney daily as follows:

Leave Victoria at......7:00 a.m., 4:00 p.m.
Leave Sidney at......8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

SATURDAYS.

Leave Victoria at......7:00 a.m., 2:00 p.m.
Leave Sidney at......8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Victoria at......9:00 a.m., 2:00 p.m.
Leave Sidney at......10:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

TRANSPORTATION.

General Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS
To and From All European Points

FROM MONTREAL.

Allan Line Sardinian..........Sept. 26
Allan Line Numidian..........Oct. 3
Dominion Line Ottoman..........Sept. 26
Dominion Line Labrador..........Oct. 3
Beaver Line Lake Ontario..........Sept. 23
Beaver Line Lake Huron..........Sept. 30

FROM NEW YORK.

Cunard Line Lucania..........Sept. 26
Cunard Line Aurania..........Sept. 29
White Star Line Majestic..........Sept. 23
White Star Line Germanic..........Sept. 30
American Line St. Louis..........Sept. 23
American Line St. Paul..........Sept. 30
Red Star Line Westernland..........Sept. 23
Red Star Line Southwark..........Sept. 30
Anchor Line Furnessia..........Sept. 26
Anchor Line Circassia..........Oct. 3
North German Lloyd Spree..........Sept. 22
North German Lloyd Muenchen..Sept. 26
French Line La Gascoigne..........Sept. 26
French Line La Bretagne..........Oct. 3

For rates, berths, tickets, and all information, apply to
GEO. L. COURTNEY,
Cor. Fort and Govt. Sts., Victoria, General S.S. Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

The only trans-continental route operating its own elegantly fitted sleeping and tourist cars to

Boston, Montreal, Toronto, St. Paul, Minneapolis

WITHOUT CHANGE.

The shortest and cheapest route to the

Cariboo and Kootenay Gold Fields.

For rates, sleeping accomodation and all information regarding your trip, apply to
GEO. L. COURTNEY, Agent, Cor. Fort and Government Sts., Victoria.
GEO. McL. BROWN, Dis. Pass. Agent, Vancouver.

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co.

(LIMITED.)

Time Table No. 27, Taking Effect June 21st, 1896.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock.
Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P. R. train No. 2 going east Monday.
For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.
For Pender and Moresby Islands Friday at 7 o'clock.
Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Plumper's Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Pender Island and Moresby Island Thursday morning at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave for Port Simpson and intermediate ports via Vancouver the first and 15th of each month at 8 o'clock, when sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month.
The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLETON, General Agent. *JNO. IRVING,* Manager.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RY.

TIME TABLE NO. 26.
To Take Effect at 8:00 a.m. on Saturday March 21st, 1896.
Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

GOING NORTH.

	Daily	Sat'dy and Sun'dy
	A. M.	P. M.
Lv. Victoria for Nanaimo and Wellington	8:00	4.00
Ar. Nanaimo	11.38	7.25
Ar. Wellington	12.0?	7.45

GOING SOUTH.

	Daily	Sat'dy and Sun'dy
	A. M.	P. M.
Lv. Wellington for Victoria	8.20	4.15
Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria	8.46	4.38
Ar. Victoria	12.30	8.00

For rates and information apply at the Company's offices.
A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen. Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

Str. JOAN,

L. P. LOCKE, Master.

Sails as follows calling at way ports as freight and passengers may offer.
Lv. Victoria..........Tuesday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Nanaimo for Comox, Wednesday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Comox for Nanaimo....Friday 7 a.m.
Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria, Saturday, 7 a.m.
For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the company's ticket office, Victoria station, Store street.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co'y.

The magnificent steamers City of Puebla, Walla Walla and Umatilla ply between Victoria, B.C., and *SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT*, carrying Her Majesty's mails.

Leave Victoria, B.C., for San Francisco 8 p.m.	Due San Francisco a.m.
Aug. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30. Sept. 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29.	Aug 8, 13, 18, 23, 28. Sep. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27. Oct 2.
Leave San Francisco for Victoria, B.C., 9 a.m.	Due at Victoria, B.C., a.m.
Aug. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27. Sept. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26.	Aug. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30. Sept. 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29.
The magnificent steamer City of Topeka leaves	
Victoria for Alaska.	Due Back
Aug. 15, 30 Sept. 14, 29.	Aug. 27, Sep. 11, 26, Oct 11

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents, 61 & 63 Wharf St., Victoria, B.C.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., General Agents, San Francisco.

TRANSPORTATION.

Oregon-Asiatic Steamship Line.

..FOR..
HONOLULU, CHINA and JAPAN.

SS. MONMOUTHSHIRE, 4,500 tons dead weight, due here September 25th.

F. C. DAVIDGE & CO'Y,

Agents North China Insurance Co., Ld. (Marine).
Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents,
..IMPORTERS OF..
Japanese Rice, Silk and General Merchandise,
Board of Trade Building, Victoria.

The Oceanic Steamship Company

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial mails, will leave the Company's wharf, foot of Folsom st., San Francisco.
For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change
The splendid, new 3,000 tons steel screw S.S. ALAMEDA, Thursday, Sept. 17th, at 2 p.m. or immediately on arrival of the English mails.
FOR HONOLULU ONLY
S. S. AUSTRALIA, (3000 tons) Tuesday, Sept. 22, 1896, at 10 a.m.
For passage apply to 114 Montgomery street. For freight apply to 327 Market St.
J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., General Agents.
R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents, Victoria.

—TO ALL—
POINTS ON PUGET SOUND.

SS. "ROSALIE"

Leaves Victoria Daily at 10 a.m., except Sunday.
Arriving at Victoria Daily except Sundays at 8 a.m.
Leaves Seattle at 12:30 a.m., Daily except Sundays.
For tickets and information call on
J. K. DEVLIN, Agent,
75 Government Street.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

The only line running

2--DAILY TRAINS--2

—TO—

Spokane, St. Paul, Duluth, Grand Forks, Winnipeg. Minneapolis, Fargo, Crookston, Helena.

Through Pullmam Sleeping Cars,
Elegant Dining Cars,
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THROUGH TICKETS

To Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and All Points East and South. Also to China and Japan via Northern Pacific S.S. Co.

The only all rail route to Nelson, B. C. and Kootenay Gold Fields.

For full information, time cards, maps, etc., call on or address
E. E. BLACKWOOD, Freight and Passenger Agt., Victoria, B. C.
A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt., 225 Morrison St., Portland, Ore.

—FOR—

Puget Sound Points.

TAKE THE FINE STEAMER

"City of Kingston"

Speed, 18 knots. Tonnage, 1147.

8 30 pm	Lv	m i	..*Victoria..	110	Ar	4 30 pm
11 45 pm	Lv	36	P. Townsend	72	Lv	1 30 pm
3 00 am	Lv	82	..Seattle....	28	Lv	10 15 am
4 45 am	Ar	110	Tacoma*..	[illegible]	Lv	8 00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.
*Daily except Monday.
E. E. BLACKWOOD, Agt. Victoria, B. C.

Spokane Falls & Northern Ry.

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.

ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C.

The only through line to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slocan Points.

THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.

Daily except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.
7 A.M. Lv.....SPOKANE.....Ar. 5:30 P.M.
Commencing January 8th, on Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5:40 p. m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:00 p.m., same day. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5:30 p.m. same days.

EAST OF THE ROCKIES

Opening of the General Synod of the Anglican Church at Winnipeg

English Capitalists After Famous Josie Mine—Five Women Burned to Death.

Winnipeg, Sept. 2.—The general synod of the Anglican church in Canada was opened here this evening in Holy Trinity church. Delegates and bishops were present from all the dioceses of the churches in the Dominion and marched in procession to the church from the school house near by. Bishop Courtney of Nova Scotia, delivered the opening sermon, and after formal exercises an adjournment was made till this morning, when the business sessions will begin in St. John's College. The various committees of synod were assembled to-day preparing work for the business sessions. The most important committee was that on missions, which met in the library of St. John's. The Primate was in the chair and Rural Dean Burman was selected as secretary. The morning was spent in discussing a scheme for the consolidation of the mission funds of the church under one board. This will be one of the most important matters coming before the synod, and will doubtless be debated at considerable length on the floor of the house.

Every train from the east that passes through the city has on board capitalists who are turning their attention toward the rich gold fields of British Columbia. Among those who went west to-day was Lieut. Macpherson, of the 87th Highlanders, who will spend some time in Rossland and Kootenay district with a view to taking up a few favorable locations. Accompanying him were two experts, D. D. Tay and W. D. Mannion, who will prospect.

Toronto, Sept. 3.—A special from Rossland, B. C., to the World says: "It is understood that English capitalists have opened negotiations for the purchase of the famous Josie mine for $500,000. This would bring the stock to over $1, and it is already higher in anticipation of the completion of the deal. These capitalists are after other mines as well. Messrs. Jones, Warrant and Burke, who control the West Le Roi and Josie, will sell. General Warren said the price was higher than had been reported, and that the deal would be completed on Monday.

It was reported here last evening that the War Eagle mine in British Columbia had been taken over by a wealthy English syndicate, which for some time has held an option of a million dollars on the property. Official news was expected by cable from London yesterday.

Yesterday Messrs. Osler & Hammond received word that a gold brick, representing the wash-up of the season of the Cariboo Gold Mining Co., amounted to $81,600.

Vankeek Hill, Ont., Sept. 3.—The Commercial hotel here, owned by Geo. Constantine, was partially destroyed by fire last night. Five women employes were burned to death, viz.: Marie Louise Yandeau, Christie Villeneuve, Josephine Deschamps, Mrs. T. Finn and Kate McLeod. The fire started in the kitchen, over which the women were sleeping, and spread so rapidly that they were smothered before help could reach them. All the outbuildings were destroyed and the main part of the hotel was badly damaged. For the time the main street of the village was in great danger.

Toronto, Sept. 3.—Mrs. Hamilton, widow of Captain Delaney Hamilton, one of Toronto's oldest inhabitants, is dead. Lieut. Col. R. B. Hamilton, late of the Queen's Own, and Harry C. Hamilton, of Sault Ste. Marie, are sons of the deceased.

Kingston, Sept. 3.—While attending a steam threshing machine at Inverary yesterday Adam Barr, a farmer aged 55, fell into the feeder, receiving injuries from which he died within an hour.

Walkerville, Sept. 3.—Andrew Mitchell, a farmer near here, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. He had been suffering from melancholy for some time.

Montreal, Sept. 3.—Molson's bank here has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., and a bonus of 1 per cent. This is the eighty-second dividend of this institution.

Kingston, Sept. 3.—A man named Chatsworth, of Perth, was killed last night by a Canadian Pacific train near Arden. He was employed in the ballast pit.

St. Catharines, Cept. 3.—William Lafferty was struck by a Niagara Central train this morning and fatally injured.

Chatham, Sept. 3.—Broderick & Morley, importers, merchant tailors and furriers, with branches in Windsor and Victoria, have assigned. The position of the firm's affairs is not known, but it is believed they will be able to resume business.

A Good Deal in a Few Words.

"I paid a Toronto specialist on catarrh a large sum of money, but I got no benefit. I tried them all, but finally, almost in despair, and assuredly without any faith, I tried Chase's Catarrh Cure. It is all that it is recommended, which is saying a good deal in a few words." Joel, Rogers, clerk, Division Court, Beton. Improved blower in each 25c. a box.

ONE HONEST MAN.

Dear Editor:—Please inform your readers, that if written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed letter, particulars of a genuine, honest, home cure by which I was permanent restored to health and manly vigor, after years of suffering from nervous debility, sexual weakness, night losses and weak sunken parts. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but, thank heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and wish to make this certain means of cure known to all sufferers. I have nothing to sell, and want no money, but being a firm believer in the universal brotherhood of man, I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. I promise you perfect secrecy, and as I do not wish to expose myself either, please address simply: P. O. Box 388, London, Ont.

THE W. C. T. U.

Hold Their Thirteenth Annual Convention In Vancouver.

Vancouver, Sept. 3.—The thirteenth annual convention of the W.C.T.U. has been in session here since Tuesday. Reports on Narcotics, Wine at the Lord's Table and Social Purity were received. Mrs. McGregor, Victoria, read the annual report, which was full of interesting statistics. The president, Mrs. Spofford's annual address was listened to with the closest attention. The treasurer, Miss Breeze, showed the finances to be in a flourishing condition. Many other interesting reports were presented.

The business transacted to-day was the election of officers for the ensuring year, and the adoption of the report of the committee on plan of work, the leading recommendations of which are: (1) Enforcing the prohibitory tobacco law and the formation of anti-tobacco leagues; (2) the establishment of a system of systematic giving and the discontinuance of raising money by bazaars; (3) that prizes be offered for the best essays on some phase of total abstinance; (4) supplying the press of the country with up-to-date temperance news items; (5) the appointment of police matrons in the jail; (6) that membership day be observed quarterly; (7) to advocate the enfranchisement of women; (8) to take advantage of the change of government at Ottawa, to urge the passing of a law to prohibit the manufacture and importation of intoxicating liquors.

The officers, who were all unanimously elected, are: President, Mrs. Alex. Lamb, New Westminster; corresponding secretary, Mrs. James Cunningham, New Westminster; recording secretary, Mrs. Gordon Grant, Victoria; treasurer, Miss Breeze, Victoria.

CHANG INTERVIEWED

Thinks United States Made a Very Great Mistake in Excluding the Chinese.

Would Not Visit California on Account of Treatment of Chinese in That State.

New York, Sept. 2.—Li Hung Chang was interviewed at the Hotel Waldorf to-day by a number of reporters. In response to the query whether he had any unfavorable comments to make, his excellency replied that he would not say anything about this country. He added, however, that he thought there were too many political parties here, and asked why the newspapers did not bring them together. When asked to make a comparison between this country and England, he declined, saying he had nothing unfavorable to say of either. I answer to a question as to what he was most interested in, he said our tall buildings were very wonderful, but they would hardly do in China on account of the typhoons. He was asked if he expected any modification of the Geary law, and he replied that he hoped for it.

"Was your excellency influenced in determining to go home through Canada by the treatment of the Chinese in the Pacific states, and especially in California?"

"I choose to go through Canada for two reasons. First, because when I was high commissioner in China, I was constantly receiving memorials and complaints from the emigrants in San Francisco that they were not allowed rights which under American law they were entitled to. My assistance was constantly invoked to secure them these rights. In stead of being able to do so your congress curtailed what rights they had, and made their situation worse. I do not go through the states where Chinese have been so treated, and I know that I would be besieged by Chinamen in California having complaints to make."

The second reason, he said, was prompted by his advanced age, which compelled him to take great care of his health. "I was told in China," he continued, "that the steamship Empress of China was the largest and most comfortable of those on the Pacific coast, and I decided to go by way of Vancouver instead of taking a smaller steamer at San Francisco.

"I wish to say more about the exclusion act. The exclusion act is most unfair and most foolish, because it is admitted by all who have studied political economy that competition, and competition alone, will keep the market in good health, whether the market is one of commerce or of labor. Put aside from your minds that I am a high Chinese official and mandarin, and look upon me as a man who is studying the best interests of the country. I say to you that to exclude labor or cheap commerce from your country is unfair and against the best interests of your country. By excluding the Chinese and taking the Irish you get inferior labor and pay superior prices for it."

"A Chinaman lives a more simple life than an Irishman, and the Irish hate the Chinese because the latter are possessors of high virtues. Is it fair to exclude my countrymen? If any gentleman wishes to advance any argument in support of the exclusion of the Chinese, I will be pleased to hear it and answers him."

No reporter cared to argue with the ambassador and the following were put to him: "Is there any desirable outlet for American capital in China?"

"Wealth," said the ambassador, "is only produced by capital, labor and land. China invites American capital, but it must be understood that the Chinese continue to control their own country. Gen. Grant, who was the best friend I ever had, gave me a piece of advice once, and that advice proved to be good and I will always follow it. He advised me to invite all capital to China, but he also advised me that any enterprise in China must remain in control of the Chinese government. We must maintain sovereign rights to control any railroads or great works of improvement in our country."

The viceroy stopped and looked around at the reporters. "Are you the best representatives of your papers?" he asked. "Because if so, you are very poor representatives of your papers."

"Is your visit to this country of commercial or of political significance?" he was asked.

The viceroy did not want to answer this question, and he evaded it by saying that the time had arrived for him to attend to other business and he must declare the interview closed.

After the interview Earl Li called on Mayor Strong at the city hall, and then proceeded to Brooklyn. When the viceroy reached the Brooklyn end of the bridge fully 10,000 persons were there to welcome him. Mayor Wurster was introduced by Gen. Ruger, and he entered the viceroy's carriage. In the meantime the crowd cheered lustily and the party proceeded to the navy yard, where a salute of nineteen guns was given. The government works there were examined and the party drove through the city to Prospect park. After a delightful ride through it, the Union League club house was visited. Governor Morton and others were there to welcome him, and a brief reception with short speeches by the mayor and the viceroy was held.

The trip had been very tiring on Li Hung Cang and he took a short rest in the club house. A luncheon followed, after which the viceroy and party took carriages and returned to the Waldorf. He retired early, so as to gain strength for his trip to Philadelphia. Large crowds lined the steets of Brooklyn through which the afternoon trip lay and cheered the viceroy heartily.

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia and too hearty eating, is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

The Strength of the whole is in the Healthfulness of the Parts,

Its great advantages are the thoroughness with which it accomplishes the work, its simplicity, and the ease with which it is used, but "use not words, tells of its usefulness."

No. 1 Nozzle and Shield with Outlet Tubing, $3.00 each. For use with any Bulb Enema, Fountain Syringe or Combination.

No. 2 Nozzle, Shield Outlet Tubing, 2 qt. Fountain Bag and 2 extra pipes complete in itself, $5.00 each. No. 30 Nozzle, Shield Outlet Tubing, 2 qt., Water Bottle with attachment for changing into a Fountain Syringe, complete in itself $5.50 each.

If your druggist has not got these in stock and will not procure them for you, we will mail one or more, postage free, upon receipt of the price.

ALPHA RUBBER CO., P. O. Box 28, Montreal.

Manufacturers of Fine Rubber Goods.

A little pamphlet entitled "Sense" is sent free upon application. Send for it.

HOTTEST SPOT ON EARTH.

The Bahrein Islands, Off Persia's South-West Coast.

All will be glad to know just where the hottest place on earth is. In times past there has been much disputation over the subject, but the authorities are now agreed on the spot. Couriously enough this territory is not a desert, not even the Arizona plains, although a poet described them by declaring that the lost spirits, wandering from their infernal abodes, stod on the border of that region, with eyes blinded by the sun's reflected glare, then in terror hurried back to the sulphurous lakes to avoid the heat! No, the hottest place in the world is, with all respects to ocean summer resorts,—on the sea shore!

The region of maximum temperature is an extensive area on the Persian gulf, a part of the southwestern coast of Persia. This territory includes also the Bahrein, or Aval, Islands. Throughout this belt the heat is something tremendous. June, July and August are terrific, unendurable save to the natives. Day after day the mercury will mark more than 100 degrees in the shade. By day here is meant the diurnal twenty-four hours. Think of it, when you look with fearful eyes on the thermometer that registers 100 at noon time. Imagine the horror of striking a match at midnight and reading 100 degrees. It hardly seems possible, yet it is declared that this fearful heat is not excessive in that country. Often 140 in the shade is attained in the afternoon.

The islands are a small group named after the largest, Bahrien. They lie between latitude 25 degrees 30 minutes and 26 degrees 30 minutes north and longitude 50 degrees and 50 degrees 30 minutes east. Bahrien itself is about 25 miles long and ten miles broad. The population is fairly abundant, numbering 75,000 in the group of islands. The natives are for the most part Arabs, governed by a shiek, who pays tribute to the Sultan of Oman.

The island of Bahrien is the one peculiarly cursed. In the interior the ground is hilly, with a fertile soil that produces wheat, barley, dates, figs and the like. There are abundant springs of good water. This is the interior. On the coast there is the awful heat that shrivels this part of the world, and there is no water save the undrinkable salt waves of the Persian gulf. There are no springs. Those of the interior are practically unavailable in that land of rude conveyances and clumsy methods of transportation. The way in which the Arabs have acquired water is curious. They get it out of the sea. They have no mysterious process whereby the salt is removed from the sea water and brine is made a thirst assuaging beverage. No, the water they get comes out of the sea, but it is not sea water.

A mile from the shore of Bahrein are the treasured springs of fresh water. The sparkling wells bubble up through the sands in the bottom of the harbor. There is a depth of hundreds of feet of salt sea over them, into which they merge and are forever lost at the moment they issue from their subterranean courses. But there they are, there they have been for hundreds, even thousands of years. Hidden in the ocean's abyss, they have, nevertheless, been discovered by man, and from their supply the city of Manamah, a thriving commercial centre, and all the other towns, and every separate hut of the coast gain all the water that is used for drinking purposes.

The means taken for securing the water before it mingles with the brine are at once simple and arduous. Divers are sent down from boats stationed over the springs. The divers invert their goatskin sacks over the gushing waters, so that the jets may enter the bags' mouths. Each bag when filled is closed water-tight, and the thing is done. These divers are a numerous class, and one whose employment never ceases, since the demands of the thirsty are constant. One thousand sacks are filled daily from the submarine wells.

The sources of these springs are unknown. They are, perhaps, to be found in the interior hills of Bahrein, or they may exist in the more distant ridges of the mainland. Anyhow, there are the springs, and they are the salvation of the coast. Without them the seaborder would be uninhabitable, inasmuch as repeated efforts to secure water by artesian wells, even when the shafts were sunk to a depth of 500 feet, have failed.

The most extraordinary part of the whole matter is the fact that these springs were ever discovered. The manner of their finding is a profound mystery. One savant has suggested that in primeval times the present bottom of the harbor, where the wells are, was above the surface of the water. According to this theory the springs were known when they were thus above the level of the sea, and, as the water mounted gradually, a knowledge of their location was prevented.

The Bahrein islands are famous for their pearl fisheries, known to the ancients as to the dealers of to-day. They export pearls worth $1,000,000 to $1,500,000 annually.

It is not unreasonable to suppose that some time in the course of centuries one of the myriad of the divers came from the fresh water springs and realized their nature and their worth.

—In a recent letter to the manufacturers Mr. W. F. Benjamin, editor of the Spectator, Rushford, N. Y., says: "It may be a pleasure to you to know the high esteem in which Chamberlain's medicines are held by the people of your own state, where they must be best known. An aunt of mine, who resides at Dexter, Iowa, was about to visit me a few years since, and before leaving home wrote me, asking if they were sold here, stating that if they were not she would bring a quantity with her, as she did not like to be without them." The medicines referred to are Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, famous for its cures of cold and croup; Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism, lame back, pains in the side and chest, and Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for bowel complaints. These medicines have been in constant use in Iowa for almost a quarter of a century. The people have learned that they are articles of great worth and merit, and unequaled by any other. They are for sale here by all druggists. Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

MUNICIPAL.

List of Lands and Improvements within the Corporation of the City of Victoria, to be sold for Taxes Interest and Costs on the 1st day of October, 1896, at the City Hall, Victoria, at 12 o'clock m., in pursuance of "The Victoria Real Property Tax Sale By-Law, 1896," unless in the meantime the Arrears of Taxes, Interest and Costs due in respect of each Lot in the Schedule hereinunder be paid.

Lot.	Block.	Section.	Lands and Improvements.	Assessed Owner.	Registered Owner.	Amount of Taxes for year ending Dec. 31, 1895, unpaid July 3rd, 1896.	Collector's Commission of 5 p. c. and Contingent expenses of sale.	Total Amount of Taxes and Costs, including Int. at rate of 6 p. c. per annum from Jan. 1, 1896, to date of sale.
Part 21	3		Improvements	Mee Wah	Columbus Jones	$ 3 67	$ 40	$ 4 20
369	41		Land and Imp.	Mrs. C. C. McKay	Thos. Charles and Christine McKay	50 96	5 60	59 53
East Part 432	W		do do	Mrs. J. K. Greenwood	John K. Greenwood	66 25	7 28	76 47
606	U		do do	McLennan & McFeeley	Robt. McLennan and Edward J. McFeeley	180 40	19 84	208 24
607	do		do do	do do	do do do	211 40	23 29	241 44
763	9		do do	John Stevens	John Stephens	28 31	2 80	33 01
East Part 794	10		do do	Unknown	Not registered	22 55	2 48	26 63
803	10		do do	Est. Mrs. C.O. Haggerty	Clara O. Haggerty	59 44	6 53	68 60
East ½ 878	J		do do	Lucy Thiebault	Lucie Thiebault	18 65	2 05	21 53
997	17		Land	Est. J. Montero	Joseph Montero	23 21	2 55	26 76
1037	do		Land and Imp.	do do	do	30 80	3 39	35 31
1026	Z		Land	John Bigne	Not registered	23 24	2 55	26 79
1128	33		do	B. H. John	Bedlington H. John	23 24	2 55	26 79
1129	33		Land and Imp.	do	do do	38 71	4 26	43 90
13 of 1257	T		do do	Winnifred Gibson	Winnifred Gibson	45 24	4 97	52 21
1263	H		do do	John Turner	John Turner	384 75	30 62	409 49
1313	44		Land	G. A. Keefer	Not registered	23 24	2 55	26 79
1314	44		do	do	do	23 24	2 55	26 79
9	2	Christ Ch. Tr. Est	do	James Ewing	James Ewing	21 33	2 34	24 59
8 of 1694	56		do	Thos. Tugwell	Thomas Tugwell	8 71	95	10 03
34 of 1694	56		do	do	do	14 53	1 59	16 76
5 of 1707-11 &c.	60		do	H. M. Dumbleton	Henry Maurice Dumbleton	29 05	3 19	33 70
6 of 1707-11 &c.	60		do	do	do do	29 06	3 19	33 81
28	2	Beckley Farm	do	W. T. Williams	Emily Kingham	7 75	85	8 93
5	15-16	do	do	W. D. Morgan	Winslow D. Morgan	11 61	1 27	13 38
14		68 (map 261)	do	Est. W. R. Clarke	Wm. R. Clarke	23 24	2 55	26 79
6	Chandler	Est. 68 (map 260)	do	W. H. Philpot	Wm. H. Philpot	8 72	95	10 05
10	4	19 (map 223a)	do	Catherine J. John	Catherine J. John	4 84	53	5 57
Part 2 of 8 ½	Suburban	5 acre lot No. III	do	T. W. Pierre	John T. Pierre	12 20	1 34	14 07
Part 3 of 8 ½	do	do do do	Land and Imp.	do	do	14 65	1 61	16 91
38	do	do do IV	Land	Est. S. Nesbitt	Samuel Nesbitt	19 36	2 12	22 39
39	do	do do do	Land and Imp.	do	do	23 61	2 59	27 25
40	do	do do do	Land	do	do	12 78	1 40	14 74
11	do	do do XIV	Land and Imp.	W. H. Croghan	Wm. H. Croghan	22 73	2 50	26 23
18	do	do do XIX	Land	F. H. Curry	Frank H. Curry	7 74	85	8 90
31	do	do do do	Land and Imp	S. E. King	Samuel E. B. King	8 67	95	10 00
32	do	do do do	Land	do	do do	7 75	85	8 92
63	do	do do do	do	do	do do	7 75	85	8 92
64	do	do do do	do	do	do do	7 75	85	8 92
65	do	do do do	Land and Imp.	do	do do	17 54	1 92	20 22
66	do	do do do	do do	do	do do	14 58	1 60	16 82
13	do	do E ½ XX	do do	D. McPhadden	George Stelly	22 91	2 52	26 47
6	3	74	Land	T. Tugwell	Theodore Davis	4 84	53	5 57
18	3	74	do	do	do	4 84	53	5 57
23	3	74	do	M. J. McKenzie	do	4 84	53	5 57
29	3	74	do	do	do	4 84	53	5 57
5	4	74	do	W. Cook	William Cook	2 90	31	3 34
7	4	74	do	L. G. Burns	Julius B. Schultz	2 91	32	3 35
35	5	74	do	W. Farmer	Euphemia Cline	5 81	63	6 68
37	5	74	do	W. Moore	do	4 88	53	5 61
51	5	74	do	Jno. Parker	John Parker	8 71	95	10 04
North Part of	34	74	Land and Imp.	H. D. Gerrard	Halford D. Gerrard	95 86	10 55	110 76
51	73	Spring Ridge	do do	Mrs. Hawkins	George Webb	26 90	2 95	31 04
9	13-17 &c	Fernwood	Land	A. McLaughlin	Abraham McLaughlin	3 87	42	4 44
	21	do	do	Fenerty Bros.	Sarsfield Fenerty et al	93 00	10 23	107 28
	21	do	Land and Imp	do	do do	141 25	15 53	162 62
	36	do	do do	do	do do	70 76	7 80	81 32
6	22a	do	Land	W. H. Jones	Thomas H. Prosser	6 78	74	7 82
57	32	do	Land and Imp.	Mrs. Dora Green	Dora Green	10 44	1 14	12 01
N ½ 3	28-29	do	do do	J. J. Austin	John J. Austin	7 63	83	8 79
3 of 22	69	do	Land	Susan Eckert	Geo. L. Powers	1 94	21	2 23
66	69	do	do	W. Rendall	Wm. Rendall	7 75	85	8 93
E ½ 68	69	do	Land and Imp.	Jno. Robinson	John Robinson	13 66	1 50	15 70
5	70	do	Land	L. Whitehead	Joseph Hawkes	4 36	47	5 01
18	45-48 &c	25	do	Chan Man Cheong	Hy. Croft & Ernest B. C. Hebington	3 87	42	4 43
74	do	do	do	Wm. H. Philpot	Wm. H. Philpot	2 91	32	3 35
87	do	do	do	G. A. McBain	Chas. R. Hardy & Geo. A. McBain	3 86	42	4 45
22 of 1	56-57 &c	29 30, Oaklands	Land and Imp.	A. V. Wover	E. Levy et al	3 51	38	4 03
2 of 2	do	do do	Land	Geo. P. Carter	do	2 43	26	2 79
3	8	do do	Land and Imp.	Mrs. M. Devoe	Mary Devo	9 44	1 03	10 87
1 of 5	56-57 &c	do do	Land	Jno. Haggerty	John Haggerty	3 40	37	3 91
2	do	do do	do	do	do	2 90	32	3 34
7	do	do do	Land and Imp.	do	do	9 25	1 01	10 66
8	do	do do	Land	do	do	3 88	42	4 47
	10	do do	do	C. Farrington	Edmund C. Waddington	31 00	3 41	35 78
17	1 7 8 9	Work Estate	do	Loo Chung Shang and Chaw Kai Shoong	Royal Agnew	19 85	2 18	22 92
5	R	do	Land and Imp.	T. W. Pierre	T. W. Pierre	15 36	1 68	17 72
96	7	Hillside Extension	Land	Donald Smith	Donald Smith	19 37	2 13	22 35
97	7	do do	Land and Imp.	do	do	25 98	2 85	29 96
76	8	do do	Land	W. J. Cline	Walter J. Cline	17 43	1 91	20 11
77	8	do do	do	do	do	17 43	1 91	20 11
78	8	do do	do	do	do	17 43	1 91	20 11
253	13	do "C" 4	Land and Imp.	Mrs L. Winnett	Lydia Winnett	10 96	1 20	12 63
255	13	do do	do do	do	do	10 96	1 20	12 63
18	34	do Farm. 4	do do	W. F. Strong	Fredk W. Strong	10 08	1 11	11 61
16 of 3	7-9	Saanich Ext'n, 4	Land	Est. D. A. Tomlin	David A. Tomlin	4 85	53	5 59
13 of 4	7-9	do do	do	Hy. Croft	Henry Croft	3 87	42	4 47
1	9	5 (map 390)	do	John Coghlan	John Coghlan and George Mason	14 88	1 63	17 19
2	9	do	do	do	do do do	13 86	1 52	15 97
3	9	do	do	do	do do do	13 86	1 52	15 97
4	9	do	do	do	do do do	12 12	1 34	14 00
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1 of 1	8-15 &c	5	Land and Imp.	Lemon & Schermerhorn	Robert McDonald	18 24	2 00	21 03
17	1-5	10, Victoria West	Land	D. G. McKenzie	Emanuel J. Salmon	4 85	53	5 58
21	do	do do	do	Geo. Watson	Alexander Simpson	4 85	53	5 59
25	do	do do	do	R. Kenny	Emanuel J. Salmon	4 85	53	5 58
37	do	do do	do	Robt. Whitley	do do	4 85	53	5 58
7	7	do do	Land and Imp.	David Allen	David Allen	7 05	77	8 10
6	34, 36, 38	31 do	Land and Imp.	W. B. Abraham	Wm. B. Abraham	8 33	90	9 49
22	Limebay	do do	do do	Edwd. Wilkinson	John Clayton	23 85	2 62	27 52
54	do	do do	do do	H. F. Cook	Herbert F. Cook	15 30	1 68	17 63
55	do	do do	Land	do	do do	11 62	1 27	13 39
81	J	do do	Land and Imp.	J. J. Bland	John J. Bland	18 25	2 00	21 03
15	1-6	32 do	Land	M. Lefurgy	Beaumont Boggs	3 88	42	4 44
16	1-6	do do	do	J. M. Morris	do do	3 87	42	4 43
3	11-12	do do	do	E. J. Christie	E. J. Christie	6 77	74	7 81
4	11-12	do do	do	do	do	5 81	63	6 70
8	18-19	do do	do	McKay & McCannell	Kenneth Cannell and Alex. McKay	3 88	42	4 44

City Hall, Victoria, B. C.
City Treasurer and Collector's Office,
August 29th, 1896.

CHAS. KENT,
Collector of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, B. C

BURNING A WHALE.

Any one desiring information in regard to roasting a whale can be supplied with full particulars on applying to the residents of cottages on the lower end of North Beach, says the Portland Oregonian. Just how many cords of wood are required it is difficult to say, as in burning the whale which lately came ashore at North Beach the amount of wood was not measured, but a number of teams and a great number of men were kept at work for several days, and it was calculated that the original pyre contained 200 cords of driftwood. With all the wood used, the whale only roasted in his own oil, of which there was however, not enough to aid materially in the burning. It is understood that the next whale which comes ashore in that vicinity will be blown into impalpable powder with dynamite, as fire does not do the work rapidly enough.

For Weak Backs, Lame Backs, Painful Backs or any kind of Bad Backs, **Manley's** Celery-Nerve Compound is the Great Back Strengthener.

Wm. Rogers, 5 Ottawa Street, Toronto, Ont., writes:—"For a number of years I have been troubled with a lame back. Some of the doctors I consulted called it Lumbago; others, Kidney Disease. I received no benefit from their treatment. Nine months ago I was lucky enough to try Manley's Celery-Nerve Compound, and, after taking two or three bottles, the pain entirely left me, and I have had no return of it for 8 months now."

NOTICE.

Until further notice, and subject to the requirements of the train service, the E. & N. railway swing bridge will be available to the public, at its own risk, for general traffic from 6 to 6:30 a.m., from 7 a.m., to 12, noon, and from 1 to 10 p.m.

JOSEPH HUNTER,
jy21 Gen. Supt.

NOTICE.

Application will be made to the Parliament of Canada during its next session for an act to incorporate the British Pacific Railway Company, with power to construct a railway from Victoria, British Columbia, to Winnipeg, Manitoba, via Bute Inlet, Cariboo, Edmonton and Prince Albert, with a branch line to a convenient port on Hudson's Bay, with power to purchase, lease, amalgamate or make running arrangements with existing lines or companies on the line of the proposed railway or conecting therewith.

Motreal, July 1st, 1896. aug17-4w

WALTER H. GIBSON

85 Pandora St., Victoria, B. C.

Circular, Pamphlet, and General Advertising Distributor for Above and Surrounding Counties. I refer by permission to the Canada and United States Advertisers' Agency, London, Canada.

NOTICE.

Chatham street, between Cook and Quadra, is closed to traffic.

E. A. WILMOT,
au26 City Engineer

MEETINGS.

NOTICE.

The Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, Victoria, on Wednesday, the 7th day of October next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated Victoria, 1st September, 1896.

CHAS. E. POOLEY,
se4-td Secretary.

NOTICE.

The Annual General Meeting of the stockholders of the Union Colliery Company, of British Columbia, Limited Liability, will be held at the Company's office, Victoria, on Wednesday, the seventh day of October next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated Victoria, 1st September, 1896.

CHAS. E. POOLEY,
se4-td Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

Victoria Loan Office,

132 GOVERNMENT ST.

MONEY TO LOAN

On any approved security. Business strictly confidential.
Private entrance, Pandora street.

F. Landsberg, Prop.

P. O. Box 896. fe13-1y

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

CIVIL SERVANTS.

The Matter of Their Interference in Elections Discussed in the House.

Some Recent Dismissals are Objected to by Members of the Opposition.

Ottawa, Aug. 28.—In the house to-day Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper introduced a bill to amend the Dominion elections act which he introduced last session, but which was not passed. It is an adaptation of an English act which makes the publication of false statements about a candidate for the purpose of influencing his candidature a corrupt practice under the elections act, also the distribution of such false statements or the payment for their distribution.

Mr. Davin introduced a bill to repeal an act which was smuggled through parliament session before last by which the franchise of the Northwest Territories was altered. His act is identical, he said, with Mr. Martin's act of last session, which was read a second time but for some reason had not become law.

Mr. Davies—The government opposed it. The minister of the interior (Mr. Daly) distinctly opposed it.

Mr. Davin—I do not know as to that, but certainly it ought to have been passed. The change that had been made in the franchise was to say that electors whose names were not on the voters' list should not be allowed to take an oath at the polling booth on election day. Mr. Davin wants that this should be allowed, and says that the experience of this election shows that it should be.

Mr. Gibson introduced a bill amending the railway act so as to make materials and labor put into the construction of a railway a first lien on the railway.

Mr. Laurier moved that for the remainder of the session Government orders have precedence on Wednesdays after private bills and on Thursdays.

This was amicably discussed across the floor, and on suggestion by Mr. Foster it was amended to take only Thursdays. The effect is to take away from private members any opportunity of proceeding with legislation on public matters. The prime minister explained that the government had no intention of bringing in any legislation and were desirous of pressing forward supply. There was on the order paper no public bill put there by a private member which would suffer by being postponed until next session.

Mr. Foster in his remarks said there was no disposition on the opposition side to prolong the session nor to interfere with the purpose of the government to get supplies as expeditiously as possible. He asked whether it was the intention of the minister of finance to deliver any extended remarks upon the occasion of his moving the house into supply.

Mr. Fielding replied that it had not been his intention to do so. The estimates were very largely the estimates of the hon. gentleman (Mr. Foster). Where they differed it was on the side of economy, and the changes made the amount something less than the amount of Mr. Foster's estimates, which were presented last session. Mr. Fielding said he would frankly admit that he had not been in office long enough to have that familiarity with the estimates which the hon. gentleman had, but the government proposed to ask the house to vote the estimates as Mr. Foster had proposed them asking only so much money as was thought necessary. But while the responsibility for these estimates was in a way a joint one, when the end of the year was reached the ministry would be solely responsible for the expenditure of moneys.

Upon the motion to go into committee of supply Sir Hibbert Tupper introduced a discussion of the question as to what should be the treatment of civil servants who had actively participated in the elections. He complained of the action of the government in dismising two sub-agents of the marine department named Noonan and Davis on the ground that they were political partisans and had actively interfered in the late election. Sir Hibbert advanced the opinion that public officials who had exercised the right of citizens by casting their votes, but who had not actively opposed the new government, should not be regarded as being guilty of offensive partisanship. He also laid down the principle that every public servant should have a fair trial before he is dismissed. Sir Hibbert asked the government to explain why the life-boat captain at Pictou and two laborers on the Intercolonial had been discharged.

Mr. Davies said that the laborers on the Intercolonial were subject to the control of the superintendent of the road. The captain of the lifeboat had been dismissed in the public interest, while the sub-agents at Pictou had been turned out because they were known to be active and violent political partizan members of Sir Hibbert Tupper's committee, actively promoting his campaign and employing their time and influence to defeat the Liberal candidate at the late and previous elections. Mr. Davies went on to say that when he saw public officials going upon the platform and actively conducting a campaign against him and his party, if the whirligig of time brought its revenge they had no right to complain.

Mr. Foster—It's revenge you want, is it?

Mr. Davis declared that under such circumstances he would not make an investigation, but act upon his personal knowledge. The minister continued—"I would not discharge a man for voting for his party; that is a sacred right which ought not to be interfered with. But when a public official takes an active part in an election and makes himself politically offensive, he takes his official life in his hand, and if the party he actively supports is unsuccessful his political head comes off." Mr. Davies reminded the house of the course pursued by the late government in dealing with public servants who were antagonistic to its interest. At the St. Paul Island lighthouse, off the coast of Cape Breton, was a light keeper who had been in the service for 25 years and had faithfully discharged his duties. He was alleged to have written a letter to a friend urging him to support a certain man in municipal election, on the ground that it might help the Liberal party. The letter was stolen, and Sir Hibbert dismissed the lightkeeper without hesitation.

Sir Hibbert Tupper made an effort to reply to the charge, but as he was out of order, having already spoken, the house was not willing to indulge him.

Mr. Lister then arose. He said that if the members of the opposition complained of the dismissal of public servants they had themselves very much to blame for it. Eighteen years ago the first action of these honorable gentlemen was not to dismiss civil servants one by one but by hundreds. The hon. gentlemen, by the course that they had pursued for 18 years, had made almost every officiai in Canada nothing but a political heeler. The late government encouraged these men to disregard the positions they occupied and to become, in many instances, offensive partizans, insulting the party to which they were opposed on every occasion. He agreed with Mr. Davies that an offensive partisan takes his political life in his hand. "If," he said, "the government do not do their duty in this regard they will disappoint the Liberal party of this country, and they will disappoint the office holders of this country, because they expected to die politically if we succeeded." This declaration was greeted with applause. He proceeded to state that there were in the Inland Revenue department a lot of men called secret service detectives. They had nothing to do, and they did nothing. They numbered about two hundred, and they were political heelers and political organizers. They could be found in every election promoting the election of Conservative candidates and drawing their salaries from the public treasury.

Mr. Clancy, the new member for Bothwell, tried to interrupt, but he was howled down.

Mr. Lister—Perhaps that was the way they do in the local house, but it is not allowed here. (Laughter.) Continuing, he said that in Sarnia there was a customs officer appointed by Dr. Montague, who got leave of absence to go and promote that gentleman's election in Haldimand. The government paid his salary while he was so engaged; as to what the party paid him, Mr. Lister could say nothing. The superintendent of the Canal at Sault Ste. Marie, instead of being up there attending to his duties, was down in the province of Ontario, promoting the election of his political friends, and when the elections were over Mr. Boyd returned to the Sault. "He expects to keep his position," said Mr. Lister. "If he does, these men (pointing to the government) are not the kind of men I take them to be. In the town of Courtwright there was a man holding a position to which no duties were attached, and drawing a salary. His principal business during the election was marshalling a certain vote in the township of Dawn for Mr. Clancy." Mr. Lister said that the civil servant who attended to his duty and maintained a neutral attitude in politics, voting or not, just as he liked, should not be disturbed, but the government would be derelict in its duty if it did not dismiss every man who neglected his duties and became a partisan, not in revenge, but as a warning to civil servants that they are not to interfere in political matters.

"We have beaten you," said Mr. Lister to the oposition. "We have beaten you badly. You think you are going to get in in two years. Don't deceive yourselves. We are going to stay here for twenty years, and we will stay longer unless we commit political suicide, as you people did. (Laughter.) I want to tell you, moreover that there is no nest of traitors on our side. We are true to the leader who sits there. (Applause.) In this house are some independent members. When they find out the party that was controlling us, when they become familiar with the policy of that party, when they become acquainted with the terrible corruption that has characterized the history of that party, when they know our leader and his Liberal friends better, independent though they may be, they will be bound, because conscience will drive them, to ally themselves with the Liberal party."

Mr. Clancy complained of the discourtesy of Mr. Lister's remark to him. Mr. Lister, he said, had declared that the Liberals were fighting for principles. The principles that they were fighting for had been disclosed by Mr. Lister. Mr. Clancy took the ground that no public official should be discharged for any reason other than a failure to properly discharge his duties. He turned the charge of offensive partisanship against the division court officials and license commissioners of the Ontario government. He declared that the most active agents of his opponent in Bothwell were the officers of the local government. Mr. Clancy asked the government to reconsider the proposition that, while some men should be dismissed from office for taking an active part in the campaign against them, others should be appointed because they had taken an active part in their behalf.

Mr. Sutherland said that he hoped that the government would be generous in dealing with these men. He would like men holding positions in the civil service to know that so long as they discharged their duties properly and behave themselves as citizens they would not be interfered with. There was something more than party interest, and that was the public interest of the country. In the past public officials had not only taken an active part in political campaigns, but they had been guilty of the commission of corrupt acts. He hoped public officials would understand that, while they had the right to vote and take an honorable part in an election, they must not be guilty of dishonest or offensive acts. Hundreds of officials in the last election actively participated in the campaign, some of whom boasted that they were prepared to give up their positions, declaring that they would not serve under a Papist and a Frenchman. After the election they came sneaking around trying to retain their positions.

Mr. Casey replied to Mr. Clancy that the provincial officials had a perfect right to take part in Dominion elections, because they were not Dominion officials. Sir Hibbert Tupper had never objected to the interference of Dominion officials in behalf of the government. He and his colleagues had protected and encouraged officials in taking part in elections. The practice of the late government had done much to Yankeefy the service. He hoped the present government would teach the service that neither for nor against the government should they take any political part, and that they would punish those who had transgressed that wholesome rule. He hoped the government would not gratuitously make dismissals for the purpose of making vacancies for their friends. He and other members, whose mails were loaded with applications, knew that this was not being done, but that, on the contrary, the vacancies were extremely and meagrely few.

Dr. Sproule agreed that officials should be neutral. The principle laid down by Mr. Lister was a sound one, that an official was the servant of all the people, and should, therefore, be neutral. Well, apply that to the provincial officials. In Ontario it had grown to be a crying grievance that, whether in Dominion of provincial elections, the provincial officials—deputy sheriffs, division court clerks and bailiffs, licence commissioners, and the like—were the most offensive, untiring and often unscrupulous workers. The man who knew this and had never made a protest against it should be the last to get up a read a homily to this side of the house.

Col. Tisdale thought it would tend to the advantage of the ministers if they always held an investigation before dismissing an official.

Sir Henri Joly said that a number of accusations had been brought against officials of the inland revenue department, and he had in every case held an investigation and given the official an opportunity to reply to the accusation against him. The official should remember that he was not a servant of his party, but a servant of his country.

Dr. Montague said he agreed with the principle laid down by the Controller of Inland Revenue. But if offensive partisanship in behalf of the Conservative party was to be sufficient for decapitation, then he wanted the government to punish in the same way partisanship in favor of the Reform party. If the government would say that they would act upon it he would undertake to give them information about a number of Liberal officials.

Mr. McMullen retorted that he doubted whether Dr. Montague could do what he claimed. The late government had been in power for 18 years and had never appointed a Liberal to the service. He could quite understand the anxiety that members opposite now displayed, because the number of their relatives in the service was large. As for provincial officials, it would be for the Conservatives when they got into office in Toronto to apply there the principle and punishment which the Liberal government here were applying.

Mr. Taylor said he would call the Minister of Justice's attention to the offensive part which had been taken in the election in South Leeds against himself by Dr. Chamberlain, provincial inspector of prisons.

Chorus of cries: "That is a provincial matter," and "what have we to do with it?"

Mr. Taylor—Then, up in North Grey Dr. Chamberlain has also appeared. He had spent five weeks away from his office attending to elections. He believed there should be an investigation into officials' conduct and they should not be dismissed, as the minister of marine had done.

Mr. Davies replied that he had hundreds of charges and had acted only on those which came within his own knowledge.

Mr. McDougall (Cape Breton) declared that there were a number of Dominion officials in his county who had always taken an active part in elections against him. He gave the names of several of them. Mr. McDougall occupied an hour of the evening sitting dealing at some length with the dismissal of the St. Paul's Island lighthouse keeper. He read the letter alleged to have been written by him and sought to establish a case of partisanship against the old man.

He was followed by Mr. Devlin, who made an exceedingly clever and effective speech in reply to him.

The debate had brought up a number of new members to make their maiden speeches. Mr. Britton made a thoughtful and moderate speech, in which he referred to the experience which he had met in his election with the officers of A battery and other officials in the pay of the government. He thought it would be well if the day's discussion should have evolved some principle upon which action should be taken with those officials who interfered. For himself he thought that officials who had taken offensive action, attacking with abuse and charges the members of the present government, must expect to have their heads cut off.

Mr. E. F. Clarke also made his maiden effort. He spoke of the interference of provincial officials in Dominion elections, and mentioned the case of Librarian Preston. He thought if the Liberals were sincere in their professions to-day they would put a stop to the interference by Ontario officials.

Mr. Ingram followed, and expressed his desire that the government would adopt a principle, and proceed with justice and moderation.

Other speakers were Messrs. Hackett, Yeo, Borden (Halifax), Davin, Bennett and Domville.

The debate was adjourned on the motion of Mr. Bell, of Pictou.

There is no article in the line of medicine that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters.

—Trout rods and flies, see our fine stock at Fox's, 78 Govt. St. •

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Charmer from Vancouver—Mrs Cooper, W R Sammel, W D Barchell, W M Butler, Mr Miller, Miss Mann, A Buttermore, A Bullen, H Grunner, C Bloomfern, W Scott, T Geiger, W H Jesse, B R Bailey, D T Jones, J Wilson, A J Dallain, J S Yates, J Aden, J D Marsden, Mrs Carmichael, E R Vigor, L F Cockeroff, Mrs Cockeroff, Mr. Orchard, Miss Askew, Mrs Askew, Ross Eckardt, Robert Kerr, W Williams, Robert Runyon, J Cobeldick, Mr Lapoint, A Murray, M Mitchell, Joseph Bell, W Petrie, F Coombs, Mr Richardson, T Gannon, 200 excursionists.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—M Lazier, F L Master, Miss Galbraith, Mrs. Bachelor, Rev Dr. Wilson, wife and son, James Clark, Mrs H O Miles, Mrs Collister, Mrs Downer, G F Crane and wife, Chas Moore, F R Hooper, M Leichenstein, H M Foster, Mrs Jas Munger, F E Williams, G W Hart, Miss L M Leonard, Miss F M Spaulding, M J Hunt, Mrs Jackson, A A Adams, Walter Oakes, Mary Sulsne, Miss L Mist, Mr Taylor.

Per City of Puebla from San Francisco—T Watsey, W Summers, G B Elson, Wm Clymo, C E Bowlin, E H Morgan and wife, J H George, D H Cornell, Miss Quinlan, A B Quinlan, F D Bowell, W R Wilson, Miss Murray, Mrs Smith, Mrs W D Byers, A B Darling and wife, F W Haynes, G W Logan, Capt C Salmond, R Richardson, F Buhr, Mrs M J Haynes.

CONSIGNEES.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—E G Prior & Co, Carson Shore, W A McIntosh, McMillan & A, W A Griffiths, B C Cooperage Co, F Smith, E J Saunders and L Dickinson.

Per City of Puebla from San Francisco—Albion Iron Works, A L Lundy & Co, R H Jameson, Arthur Holmes, A & W Wilson, B Williams, C B Nav Co, Chong Lung, D H Ross & Co, D Seferies, E B Marvin & Co, E J Saunders & Co, Fell & Co, F R Stewart, Tim Fook Yuen, G E Glern, H B Co, J & J Clearihue, J H Warner & Co, J L Levy, John Barnsley, S Wah Leng & Leiser, Okell & Morris, Patton & Son, F McQuade & Son, Province, R Baker & Son, R P Rithet & Co, R H Jameson, Rev J M Lemmens, Seattle Trading Co, Lake Lumber Co, Simon Leiser, S Reid, Ames Holden Co, Thos Earle, Turner, Beeton & Co, Viao & B, Vic and Proenix B Co, Wilson Bros, W M Hoodchild, Yuen Lung, C Boiongno, C S Philp, F R Stewart, McMillan & H, Osmund Skrine& Co, Winch & B, Leiser & H, Parnell & Gunn, Wells Fargo & Co.

Sent it to His Mother in Germany.

Mr. Jacob Esbensen, who is in the employ of the Chicago Lumber Co., at Des Moines, Iowa, says: "I have just sent some medicine back to my mother in the old country, that I know from personal use to be the best medicine in the world for rheumatism, having used it in my family for several years. It is called Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It always does the work." 75-cent bottles for sale by all druggists. Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

ROYAL Baking Powder has been awarded highest honors at every world's fair where exhibited.

BIRTH.

SMILLIE.—On the 2nd September, to the wife of Wm. Smillie, 82 Kane street, a son.

DIED.

HASLAM—At the residence of Mr. A. J. Bechtel, 312 Douglas street, on the 2nd instant, James Haslam, a native of Lancashire, England, aged 57 years.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, from the hall of Court Vancouver, Ancient Order of Foresters, Government street, at 2 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend.

A.O.F. Funeral Notice

The members of Court Vancouver, No. 5755, A. O. F., are requested to meet at their hall on Sunday, September 6th, at 1:30 p.m., to attend the funeral of our late brother, J. H. Haslam.

Members of sister courts and visiting brothers are cordially invited.

SIDNEY WILSON, Secretary.

sep4-2t

LABOR DAY.

ANNUAL

Picnic and Excursion to Sidney

..OF..

Seghors Council, No. 85, Y. M. I.

Good programme of sports. Dancing afternoon and evening. Trains leave at 1 p.m., and 7:30 p.m. Returning leaves Sidney at 5:30 p.m., and 11:30 p.m. *TICKETS 50c.; children half price.* sp3-2t

Victoria City Pound.

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of September, 1896, at the City Pound, situated on Chambers street, in the City of Victoria, at the hour of 2 o'clock p.m., I shall sell by Public Auction, one bay horse (branded "H." on left shoulder), unless the said animal is redeemed and Pound charges thereon paid on or before the hour of sale.

A. McINNES, Pound Keeper.

Victoria, B. C., September 2nd, 1896.

REMOVAL.

...THE...

Imperial • Restaurant

HAS REMOVED TO

35-37 YATES STREET,

(Old Times office), below Gov't St.

MEALS 25 cents.

MEAL TICKETS $4.00.

F. W. GARLAND, Proprietor.

Partnership Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have formed a partnership as Barristers and Solicitors under the firm name of Fell & Gregory, with offices at Board of Trade Building, Bastion Square.

Dated 1st September, 1896.

THORNTON FELL.
FRANCIS B. GREGORY.

au31-1w

LOOK AT THESE PRICES

Small Silver Spoons,	guaranteed	best	quality,	$3.00
Large Tea Spoons,	"	"	"	3.25
Dessert Spoons,	"	"	"	4.75
Table Spoons,	"	"	"	5.50
Dessert Forks,	"	"	"	4.75
Medium Forks,	"	"	"	5.00
Dessert Knives,	"	"	"	4.25
Medium Knives,	"	"	"	4.50

....COME AND SEE THE GOODS....

DAVIDSON BROS.

The Jewellers, - - 59 Government St.

T. & B.

PACKET - - 20C.
PLUG - - 20C.

After 31st August, the above Prices will be raised to 25 cents.

E. A. MORRIS,

TOBACCONIST, - - - - - COLONIST BLOCK.

Plenty of Plums

FOR PRESERVING....

VERY FINE .....

DAMSONS and GREENGAGES . . . .

ALSO .... Fruit Jars, all sizes. Cheap.

Erskine, Wall & Co.

CORNER GOVERNMENT AND FORT STS.

USE . . .

OCEAN WAVE BAKING POWDER.

NOTHING EQUAL FOR THE MONEY. . .

....FOR....

SEAGRAM'S WHISKEY

THE SOLE AGENTS ARE

R. P. RITHET & CO., Ld., Wharf St.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that one month after the first publication of this notice in the Canada Gazette, application will be made by the Corporation of the City of Victoria, British Columbia, under the provisions of the "act respecting certain works constructed in or over navigable waters," Revised Statutes of Canada, Chapter 92, to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for approval of the plans for two wooden pile bridges, one (now partially constructed) for ordinary vehicular and pedestrian traffic, and the other for tramway traffic only, both to be constructed across the waters of Victoria Arm, Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, from Work st, Victoria aforesaid, to the Indian Reservation and on or near the site of the Point Ellice bridge that collapsed on the 26th May, 1896; the plans of which proposed bridges and a description of the proposed site thereof are deposited with the Minister of Public Works and a duplicate of each are deposited at the office, in Victoria aforesaid, of the Registrar-General of Deeds for the Province of British Columbia.

Dated at Victoria, British Columbia, this 8th day of August, 1896.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
Clerk of the Municipal Council.

—We have a rich stock of wool and union carpets, art squares, etc. Weiler Bros. •

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria, at its next sitting as a Licensing Court, for a transfer to Geo. E. Fisher of the licence issued to myself, to sell spirituous and fermented liquors, on the premises known as the Nickel Plate Saloon, No. 85 Government street, in the City of Victoria, B. C.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., August 12th, 1896.

au12-1m J. HASENFRITZ.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria, at its next sitting as a Licensing Court, for a transfer to Alexis Tremblay of the license issued to myself, to sell spirituous and fermented liquors upon the premises known as the Victoria Hotel Saloon, upon the corner of Fort and Douglas streets, in the City of Victoria.

Dated at Victoria, B. C. August 8th, 1896.

au10-1m WM. O'CONNOR

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria, for a transfer to Celia A. Shewan of the license held by me for the sale of liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Telegraph Hotel, Store street, Victoria.

Dated this 15th day of August, 1896.

au15-1m ROBERT ANDERSON.